Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 31. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1875. NO. 48

Wilmington Journal.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS,
Editors and Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at Four Dollars per annum; Two Dollars for six months; Seventy-five Cents per month.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL is issued at Two Dollars per annum; One Dollar for six months, invariably in advance.

CONDITIONAL ENTERPRISES.

Many circumstances have combined to make the attention of our more enterprising and more wealthy citizens to the sources of investments for their labor and their capital. Before the war, so well did our people become to be placing, that almost all of our men of wealth found remunerative and congenial employment and investment in their lands and broad acres, and very much of the wealth of the South was thus occupied.

The result of the war has, of course, wrought a considerable change in this respect. Our planters and farmers yet retain many of our leading citizens, but many have before invested in stores in new seeks other channels. And carried in many cases that fewer acres subserve their purposes. This has led our planters to seek other lines of investment, and we are glad to know that manufacturing has engaged, and is engaging, the attention to a considerable degree. When conducted with skill and intelligence, it has proved the most profitable and the most beneficial for our section.

During the past few years, factories have been and are being erected all over our State. We are constantly hearing of stock companies being formed for factories. Only lately a cotton factory has now in operation an excellent establishment, the success of which seems assured. In Richmond county several new enterprises are on foot, some of which will soon be completed. In the Central and Western portions of the State, we hear of others, while the citizens of Newbern are at work to erect a factory in that city. Still the Eastern portion of the State, in which most of the wealth is, is not giving as much attention to this subject as its importance to them deserve. Still now and then we hear of vast undertakings in this line through individual enterprise of which the public are not aware.

During a recent brief and pleasant trip to Lenoir, to visit friends and relatives and also the grave of our lamented son, Dr. J. H. Bellamy of that place, it was our pleasure to see the factory now in operation by Messrs. Harper, Bernhardt & Co., and to learn that the enterprise was a success. We learned, too, that the gentlemen composing the firm were men of energy and character, and that they had the confidence of the community in a high degree, nearly all the stock, except the shares and school trustees and superintendents' quarters. The dam is a substantial one which does not fail. The creek or rather river is navigable above the factory for several miles above into the heart of North county.

Dr. Bellamy has an American Turbine wheel, which will soon be placed in position, and he is about to contract for the machinery and expects to begin work with the new year or shortly thereafter.

It is just such bold, liberal and enterprising men who are the best friends of North Carolina in her present crisis—men who having the means, have the pluck and the energy to build up the waste places, and while adding to their own estates, give to their less fortunate neighbors. North Carolina will yet be indebted to such true sons for new life and a renewed prosperity. We hope to see such example multiplied.

TAXING MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES.

Our cotemporary, *The Morning Star*, recommends that the Convention pass an ordinance "exempting for a term of years all manufactories that shall be established in the State." This is a matter of importance, and it was one of the reasons given by THE JOURNAL for the call of the Convention. But it must be recollected that such action to the movement was discussed inside and outside of the Democratic party that the friends of the movement only succeeded in securing the passage of the act calling the Convention by making many concessions to anti-convention Democrats and anti-Convention Republicans in the way of restrictions. Among other matters in which the "Convention shall have no power to consider, debate, adopt or propose any amendment to the existing Constitution," is the following: "nor to alter or amend section three or five of said Constitution." Now section three, article five reads as follows: "Laws shall be passed taxing, by uniform rule all moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies or otherwise," &c.

We would like very much to see an ordinance passed exempting such property from taxation for a term of years, but we refer to the fact that this is beyond the power of the Convention, to shield them from any censure for a failure to do so. Under the restrictions and their oaths it is impossible to. We regret it, as the delegates themselves doubtless do.

When Henry Clay, stepping into a Lexington bank one day, found that his debts, which had long troubled him had all been mysteriously paid, he exclaimed with emotion: "Good heavens! did ever a man have such friends and such enemies as Henry Clay?" The Richmond *Enquirer* records, that the late Dr. Mercer, of New Orleans, was the good angel who thus slyly paid Mr. Clay's debts. Since those days, however, our country has passed through a great revulsion in customs, principles, and almost everything else; and now, instead of one man paying another's debts, he seldom pays his own.

THE FAIRS.

The season is near at hand for the holding of the several Agricultural Fairs in this State. We are glad to know that, despite the terrible depression of the times, the authorities of the several agricultural associations are making ample and liberal arrangements for the holding of the fairs this fall. We desire to acknowledge invitations to the se at Raleigh, Weldon and Fayetteville.

The State Fair begins on the 12th of October, and closes on the 16th. Great preparations are in progress for a grand exposition, and we are assured that nothing will be spared, to render the coming Fair the best yet held in the State. The races, it is said, will be upon a grand scale.

The Tar River and Roanoke Agricultural Society holds its sixth exhibition beginning October 26th, and closing 29th, at Weldon. This fair has the reputation of being the best agricultural exposition held in the State, and our observation inclines us to endorse this report.

The thirteenth annual Fair of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society will be held at Fayetteville, on November 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th. One of the oldest agricultural associations in the State, it has always, and under all circumstances, maintained its high standard, and each recurring anniversary is attended with an inviting exhibition, which the people of this section are wont to patronize very liberally.

Beginning on the 8th of November, the Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association will be held near this city. Those in charge of the affairs of the Association will make the seventh Fair in every way equal to its predecessors; and Wilmington will extend a hearty welcome to all visitors.

"I heartily wish that peace and good order may be restored without issuing the proclamation; but *if it is not*, the proclamation must be issued; and *if it is*, I shall instruct the command r of the forces to have *no child's play*."—*President Grant to Attorney General Pierrepont.*

This is language, says the Richmond *Dispatch*, entirely out of all propriety in the President of the United States. It is the language that would probably be employed by a vindictive arbitrary ruler, acknowledging accountably to no one. In General Grant given to child's play, that he should inform the people that he would not waste time in that way any longer towards Mississippi? Are there only two styles of exercising authority under the laws, the purposeless and frivolous, and the other ominous and ruthless? Is there not authority pointed out by constitution and law, according to which all citizens are to be treated? When offending to be arrested and tried fairly, and if found guilty punished according to law.

What can the President mean, then, by employing the words he uses? Does he forget that the humblest citizen is covered by the shield of law from even his severity, much less the officers he may send to Mississippi?

The language is vulgar in the mouth of the President. We hope it is nothing worse, and that he has not forgotten that it is not for him to say what shall be done with the criminal in Missi sippi or any other State.

The peach season is about over, and the Delaware growers have already commenced to count the costs of their enormous yield. There can be no doubt but that their fears for the profits have been fully realized, and the returns have been absolutely a loss in many cases. Fully a third of the fruit has been allowed to rot on the trees and many of the farmers have not picked any of their peaches since the shipment of Hales. From the beginning of the season up to last week 3,139,000 baskets of fruit have been shipped to points north, east and west; adding to this one million baskets, which have been shipped by various water lines, the total will toot up over four million of baskets already marketed. This is an average of a hundred and sixty thousand baskets sent from the Peninsular orchards every day to supply the Western, New York and Northern markets. Of this enormous quanity of fruit New York has received about 1,800,000 baskets. The Boston markets have been well supplied, and coupled with the points of shipment in New England, have been next to the Western points, the most remunerative to the growers, about fifteen cars per day having been sent, the total number shipped to these points being nearly 350,000 baskets. The cost of shipment is about 40 cents per basket, or about $150,000 in freight has been paid for fruit shipped to New England. The entire cost of picking, shipping and marketing the enormous crop has been about $2,000,000, and when the season closes this will be increased to nearly $2,500,000. There now remains about six days of large shipments, the Smock, late Crawford, and various canning varieties constituting the bulk of the remaining crop. This will swell the total shipment this season to about 6,000,000 baskets of fruit; but, had the markets warranted it, there is little doubt but that even 12,000,000 baskets could have been shipped from the Peninsula. Altogether, the effect of the present crop has been disastrous to the peach interest of the Peninsula, and will result in the grubbing out of many of the orchards, and it is quite likely that many years will elapse before such another immense crop of fruit will be grown in Delaware and Maryland.

The enterprise of true journalism is illustrated by the case of the editor of the *Daily Index*, published at Belvidere, Ill., who being horsewhipped, got out an extra containing a full account of the affair, and sold papers enough to pay for the arnica and plasters.

THE UNIVERSITY.

"And all useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more Universities," such were the words our ancestors used when in convention assembled, at Hulifax, in December, 1776, they laid their commands upon the government they established. In obedience to this command the University was founded. And now that it is once more in operation, people naturally desire to know whether the programme laid down for it will secure that purpose, that is to say, whether it will encourage and promote all useful learning.

Any one who will take the trouble to examine the plan upon which the institution was re-organized, must be satisfied that to-day it comes nearer to the compliance with the old constitutional requirement than ever it did. The University, as re-organized, is not merely the University of the olden time. It is that, and it is much more than that. The interpretation now given to the words, all useful learning, is no longer narrow and contracted, but broad and comprehensive, and correctly so.

Latin and Greek and pure mathematics now lack very much of being the sum of all useful learning. There is very much other learning that is useful, and that needs to be promoted and encouraged, nowhere so much as at the University of the State. Let no one despise or effect to despise either Latin or Greek, or Mathematics. They have a value and a very great one is it but upon the principles of doing the greatest good to the greatest number, it seems clear that they should not monopolize the time of students at Chapel Hill.

This would be a correct view of the case at any time, but certainly it is so at the present time owing to the impoverished condition of our people. The old theory was that colleges were not intended to impart the tecnical knowledge of any profession but merely to train and discipline the mind so that afterwards professional studies might be entered upon to much advantage. Latin and Greek and Mathematics were found to answer this purpose admirably. The result was that after graduating, a young man had no professional knowledge whatever although he had his mind in admirable condition for the requisition of such knowledge, and as a matter of course, other years were necessarily to be devoted to the study of his profession before he could enter upon its practice. But Latin and Greek are not the only studies that train and discipline the mind. The very studies necessary to the mastery of a profession may be used also to train and discipline the mind, and thus by serving a double purpose, save both time and money.

There have always been, from various causes, a large number of young men whose command of time and money has been too limited to permit them to spend four years at college in training their minds, and then to devote other years to the acquirement of the technical knowledge necessary to be acquired before entering upon the practice of a profession. To meet the wants of such, the courses of study have been much enlarged and an option given to select such studies only as might bear upon the particular profession intended to be followed, thereby enabling a student to acquire professional knowledge, while in the process of training and disciplining the mind.

It was to meet this very condition of things that the Faculty desired and the Trustees adopted the present course of study for the University upon its reorganization. There are now five courses open to a student at the University.

The arts course, which comprises substantially the Latin and Greek studies of former times and most admirably adapted, it is too, for those who have the time and means to devote to the acquesition of a classical education.

2. The Scientific course, which as its name indicates, is specially adapted to the wan s of those who prefer modern science to ancient classics.

3. The Agricultural course which enhances such studies as are necessary to an intelligent understanding of the business of farming.

4. The Optional course in which a student may select for himself such studies as he may desire to pursue, the only requirement being that his whole time shall be occupied. For example, if a man desires to perfect himself in the Chemistry or Agriculture, he will as a student of the Optional course be permitted to devote his whole time to that study and so of Civil Engineering, of Mining &c.

5. The fifth and most difficult of all, is that necessary to be gone through in order to secure the degree of Master of Arts.

It will be seen from the above that the University, as at present organized, seeks to meet the wants of every class of students. If a thorough classical education is desired, it can be had—if a purely scientific education is desired, that can also be had. If a purely agricultural education be desired, that too, can be had. And if limited means forbid the selection of either of these courses, an l permit only special studies, looking to special purposes, that too, can be done.

And thus, so far as its means will permit, it has come to pass that the University is a place for the promotion and encouragement of all useful learning. And this being so, we look forward to the day when the University will be far more beneficial to the people of North Carolina, and will be far more strongly intrenched in their affections than ever it was. The object of every true friend of the institution, and of the cause of education, should be not only to make it the people's University, but to show them that it is so. It is not, and it is not intended to be conducted for the benefit of any particular class of men, but for the benefit of the whole people throughout the State. This is the Institution we seek to build up—one that will make its benign influence felt by all classes of men throughout the State, and when the greatest good will be done to the greatest number, by encouraging all useful learning, and not one intended only for the manufacture of mere classical scholars.

Good walnut lumber, well seasoned, sells in the northern cities from $70 to $100 per thousand; a view of the walnut forests here shows a rich freight. On the east of the mountains a single party contracted for one million of locust pins to ship to Europe, for ship building. The supply of locust on this side of the ridge looks large enough to supply the world for a loug time to come, with the material for ship pins.

Merchants in the northern cities, ship raw hides from every part of the continent, for the purpose of making leather. Many of them ship the hides to the interior for tanning as it is easier to send them to the bark than to ship the bark to the hides; especially is it so in regard to white oak bark tanned leather.

The white oak forest here, would be equal to any demand that could be made on it for tanning purposes for a great many years, while the wood would make good fuel for making charcoal pig-iron. Thus the forest that is in the way of cultivating crops on the mountain land, making it expensive to clear, would become an element of great wealth.

The water power is very great, and is easily made available and equal to any demand that can be made on it.

Some of the valleys are very rich and will grow from 40 to 50 bushels of corn to the acre; the corn sells from 40 to 50 cents per bushel. Wheat of a very superior quality is grown in abundance, and sells from 75 cents to $1 per bushel.

Much of the mountain land is very rich and yields good natural pasturage grass springs up as soon as the timber is taken off. Yon see persons here almost every day from Tennessee and South Carolina, buying beef cattle of superior quality, taken from the mountain ranges.

These lines of railroads completed will insure an immense summer travel and will make these mountain valleys places of great summer resort; for the climate at that season, can no where be excelled in the United States.

It seems to me a statement of these facts is sufficient to show that the systems of roads begun, ought to be completed.

Beef sells here from 4 to 5 cents per pound, chickens 10 to 12 cents; eggs ten cents per dozen and butter 12½ cents per pound. Hence you see why living is so cheap.

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You must come and try the climate for yourself then you can form an opinion on your own knowledge.

Yours Truly, H.

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TARBORO' SOUTHERNER.

THE last Tarboro' *Southerner* contains the valedictory of Mr. Walter P. Williamson and the salutatory of Mr. Dossey Battle.

We part with the first with regret and extend a cordial welcome to the last.

Mr. Williamson is a high-toned, chivalrous gentleman and a bold and vigorous writer. Principle rather than mere policy has governed his course as an editor, and his retirement from the sanctum, to engage in the practice of the law, will be a loss to the profession, which we know will be sincerely regretted.

Mr. Dossey Battle takes charge of the editorial columns of the *Southerner* with a reputation as a writer well established. This paper is a household necessity in the section of the state in which it is published, and we are sure its old standard and character will be maintained.

Mr. Charles remains as one of the proprietors and is one of the best newspaper men in the state. The *Southerner* enters upon the earlier years of its semi-centenial under favorable auspices.

Correspondence of the JOURNAL.

Wilmington and the West.

WAYNESVILLE, N. C., Sept. 18, 1875.

EDITORS JOURNAL—To build a railroad through this country will cost less than the average of mountain roads; the route seems to be up one valley and down another, with very little tunnelling or heavy grading, or embankment. If you will examine the cost of crossing the Alleghany Mountains, you will find the greatest expense is the approach from the east and getting through the Ridge; once through the Ridge, there are valleys, giving easy and cheap lines to the Mississippi basin.

The greater part of the work of the Old Fort line, east of the Ridge, has been done; and much of the grading and masonry on this side of the Ridge is also finished. There is also much grading and masonry from Asheville done, on the Duck Town line, which will cost much less than is usually estimated.

The penitentiary convict labor has been made available for grading railroads in other States, developing the country and saving expense to the State. It can be used advantageously in grading these Western railroads.

When the grading is once done, the means of the State combined with the interests of the railroads on either side of the mountains, will secure the iron and rolling stock. Each new railroad acts as a feeder to those already in operation.

It is sometimes said that these roads will never pay. Lines of roads in other States connecting the tide-water country with the Valley of the Mississippi River, pay; why should these not make a proper return for the cost of construction? One thing is considered certain with well-informed railroad men—the Western North Carolina Railroad will never pay, until it is finished through to connect with the Western roads.

The line extended from Old Fort makes the short line West for North and South Carolina; one hundred miles shorter than any other. It would become one of the great highways for Western produce to the coast cities of those States.

Think of the immense quantity of meat, grain, flour, and other Western merchandise, that come by rail to Northern cities, thence by sea to the Southern cities. By this short line they would be as near to Wilmington, or Charleston, as to the Northern cities that send forward these articles of merchandise.

The stock trade of itself from the West would give a large profit. Much of it is taken by rail to Wolf Creek, thence driven across the country to either Old Fort or some point on the Air Line, where it takes rail again to its destination. The stock taken from this locality would surprise you.

If only one-half the Western trade that would belong to this short line, geographically, were to pass over it, combined with the local trade, it would justify building it. Being the short line to Wilmington and Charleston, indeed to nearly all the towns in North and South Carolina, there is no reason why it should not do all the trade instead of only half of it.

Wilmington never had a direct rail connection West, until the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad was extended to Columbia. Afterwards the Chespeake & Ohio was completed to the Ohio river, making a second connection. This direct line through Western North Carolina will be much shorter than either of those lines. It will also be much shorter to Charleston from the West than the line *via* Atlanta.

The immense product of the Ducktown copper mines would pass over the road *via* Waynesville. There are other copper mines of great value which would soon be developed with suitable railroad facilities. As situated, the cost of wagon transportation to any existing railroad would eat up the profits.

The mica trade is developing into great importance. It sells for from $1 to $5 per pound. There are many veins of great value that would soon be opened. There is much mica of inferior quality now thrown away that would pay a good profit with railroad transportation.

Western North Carolina has Bessemer steel ores, that will compare favorably with the best qualities known either in the United States or in Europe. While iron ores are found in great abundance in every State, the steel ores are comparatively scarce. A railroad has been built for transportation of iron ore of no greater value than some of these beds that are suited to steel rails. Similar ores are transported by rail, 1,200 to 1,500 miles into Pittsburg.

Ores, no better than these or some of these west of the Ridge, are shipped from Africa to some of the Atlantic States. Our State Geologist says some of these ores are among the best known for steel.

Nearly all of the larger railroads are using steel rails. Each year statistics show an increasing number used.

When trade revives and we recover from the great panic, the increase in the use of these rails will be much greater and with it the demand for these ores will increase.

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BILL AND JOE.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Come, dear old comrade, you and I
Will steal an hour from days gone by—
The shining days when life was new,
And all was bright with morning dew—
The lusty days of long ago,
When you were Bill and I was Joe.

Your name may flaunt in tilted trail,
Proud as a cockerel's rainbow tail,
And mine as brief appendix wear
As Pam O'Shanter's tuckless mare;
To-day, old friend, remember still
That I am Joe and you are Bill

You've won the great world's envied prize,
And grand you look in people's eyes,
With H O . and LL D
In big brave letters fair to see—
Your 1st, old fellow! off th y go!
How are you, Bill? How are you, Joe?

You've won the judge's ermined robe,
You've taught your name to half the globe,
You've sung mankind a deathless strain,
You've made the dead past live again,
The world may call you what it will,
But you and I are Joe and Bill.

The chating young folks stare and say,
"See those old duffers, bent and gray—
They talk like fellows in their teens!
Mad, poor old boys! that's what it means,"
And shake their heads; they little know
The throbbing hearts of Bill and Joe.

How Bill forgets his hour of pride,
While Joe sits smiling at his side;
How in a kingdom, small or large,
Finds the old schoolmate in his eyes—
Those calm clear eyes that melt and fill
As Joe looks fondly up to Bill.

Ah, pensive scholar, what is fame?
A fitful tongue of leaping flame,
A giddy whirlwind's fiery gust,
That lifts a pinch of mortal dust,
A few swift years, and who can show
Which dust was Bill and which was Joe?

The weary idol takes his stand,
Holds out his bruised and aching hand,
While gaping thousands come and go—
How vain it seems, this empty show!
Till at once his pulses thrill—
'Tis poor old Joe's "God bless you, Bill!"

And shall we breath in happier spheres
The names that pleased our mortal ears,
In scenes we feel but hope and sung
For earth born spirits none can tell,
Just whispering of the world below
Where this was Bill and that was Joe?

No matter; while our home is here
No sounding name is half so dear;
When fades at length our little day,
This page of life all blurred and gray,
Still on the hearts that love us still,
Rile Jack Joe! Hie jacet Bill.

THE WHITE ROSES.

Madamoiselle Pascaline Benoit was one of the most renowned florists in Paris. She was an enthusiast in her profession, but very poor; still she cultivated her flowers with a poetic zeal which excited the admiration of all who knew her. Her little garden, situated at the out-skirts of the city, always contained some prodigy of the vegetable season.

It was mid-winter when a fine carriage drew up and stopped in front of Pascaline's door. A fine looking matron and charming young lady alighted from the carriage; it was the Marchioness de Regenald and her daughter.

"Madamoiselle," said the Marchioness, "my daughter is to be married the day after to-morrow, and we wish a white rose for her wedding dress. I am told that you have one."

"Yes, I have two," said Pascaline.

"Can I see them?" asked the noble lady.

"Certainly," was the response, and the two visitors were conducted to a beautiful rosebush bearing two half-blown roses, which shed a most delicious perfume.

"Can't I have both of them?" inquired the Marchioness.

"No, madam," said Pascaline, with a sigh, "one of them is already promised."

"Then I will take this one," said the lady. "What is the price?"

"Two louis," replied Pascaline.

"Hase is the money," said the Marchioness. "Send the rose to my hotel, Rue Saint Honore."

Pasculine bowed politely, and reconducted her wealthy visitors to the door of her humble abode.

"How fortunate!" she thought. "Forty francs! With this sum I can pay my rent, and save myself from being turned out. Oh! my dear mother," she exclrimed, "from thy happy place in heaven, thou still guardest and protecest my daughter."

That night was one of sadness to Pascaline. It was the eve of the anniversary of the death of her mother, a good and pious woman, who had cultivated in her daughter two chast affections—love to God and of flowers She wept as she reflected upon the last moments of that adorned mother, whom God had called to Himself. It was a cold night. Death had already seized upon its victim. The weeping daughter sat beside the bed. The dying mother said, in a faint but sweet voice:

"Pascaline, are your white roses still living?"

"Yes, mother," was the reply.

"Then bring them to me that I may enjoy them once more."

The daughter brought them. They were two beautiful full grown roses upon one branch; but the doctor had said that one of these flowers might injure the pat ent.

"No, never mind," said Madame Benoit; "these roses, like my child, will live long after me. Pascaline, give me one of them. Bury this one with me."

While she lay a corpse the rose was placed in her hand; but as the dead body was placed in the coffin the leaves of the flower fell off. She was buried, and the gave had scarcely been closed when the daughter made a solemn vow as chaste and tender as the heart that inspired it.

The night was thus passed in prayer and filial remembrance. Next morning she resumed her daily task in the garden. She recollected that she had engaged to send a rose to the Marchioness, and she went to pluck it: but (sad to relate!) one of the flowers had withered away. But a single rose now remained.

That day the proprietor came and demanded the payment.

"Sir," said Pascaline, "I am unable to pay you."

"How is that?—you have money," said the landlord, reminding her of the two louis which he had learned she had received from the Marchioness.

"That is no longer mine," she replied, "the white rose has withered and died. The money is to be returned."

"But there is another rose remaining," said he, "why not send it?"

"That is already promised," said Pascaline. "All the gold in the world would not purchase it."

"Then," said the irritated proprietor, "you must leave at once. I cannot allow tenants to occupy my property for nothing."

"You shall be obeyed," said the girl, calmly.

Upon receiving the money which she left with Pascaline the day before, the Marchioness hastened to the garden for the purpose of learning why the rose had not been sent. She was informed that Mademoiselle Benoit had just gone out with a white rose in her hand. The Marchioness turned and saw her walking down the street; then, prompted by curiosity to see where she was going, she resolved to follow her.

At length Pascaline entered a cemetery. She knelt at the grave of her mother, and after planting the rose upon it she exclaimed:

"O, my mother, accept this pledge of my remembrance! Receive this flower which thou lovest so much, and with my own hands have cultivated for thee. Intercede for me with God who is this day, without protection or hope!"

And with her tears she bedewed the wooden cross, which was the only monument that marked the resting place of that beloved mother.

The Marchioness, moved to tears, retired unperceived.

The next day Pascaline was preparing to leave her house, when a well dressed servant delivered the following note, enclosing 200 louis:

"Mademoiselle—I know all. I know you have given to your mother the flower with which I wished to adorn my wedding robe. I have a mother whom I adore, and can appreciate your maternal devotion. I, therefore, take this opportunity of expressing my sympathy with you in such heartfelt proof of filial affection. Please accept the enclosed as a proof of my remembrance. I hope you will not refuse me the privilege of commencing my married life by honoring all that piety."

Your sincere friend,
ARMANDINE DE REGNAL.

ROMANCE IN A CIRCUS.

A Maypole Dancer Acts the Part of a Devoted Nurse; The Result.

[From the St. Louis Times]

The marriage of W. S. Eldridge, one of the famous two horse riders of Barnum's Hippodrome, to Miss Lulu Lewis, in this city Monday night, was very romantic in all its details.

While the show was in St. Louis the first time, Miss Lewis was engaged to perform a prominent part in the Maypole dance. She accepted a permanent engagement and accompanied the Hippodrome when it left St. Louis. She was modest and retiring in her conduct, and consequently slow in forming acquaintances. At Rockford, Ill., while Mr. Eldridge was riding at full speed around the track in the Hippodrome, one of the horses fell. The rider was thrown and crushed beneath the falling horse. He was lifted from the ground in apparently a lifeless condition and conveyed to a hotel where surgical aid was summoned. The surgeon, after a careful examination, pronounced Mr. Eldridge's condition very critical, and said that careful nursing, in connection with good medical treatment, would be necessary to save him. The accident and Eldridge's condition were generally discussed among the attaches of the Hippodrome, and in this manner Miss Lewis learned that the services of a gentle and faithful nurse were required.

Without consulting any one, or even informing the management of her intention, she repaired to the hotel and took up her station by the bedside of the wounded man. She found him entirely helpless, and with the spirit of a true and brave woman, she performed every duty required of a faithful nurse. The second day she rejoined the Hippodrome, but not to remain. She sought the manager, Mr. Coup, and explained to him the cause of her absence, and asked permission to return to Rockford and nurse Eldridge. She described his critical condition, and said she was willing to nurse him without reward. Mr. Coup, who never considers expense in providing for the sick and wounded under his care, commended the course pursued by the young lady and gave her permission to remain with Eldridge until he recovered, adding that her salary should not only be allowed, but increased. She returned and watched Eldridge night and day until he was pronounced by the attending surgeon out of the danger and on the road to recovery. She then departed as quietly as she had made her appearance, and rejoined the Hippodrome.

In a few days Eldridge also rejoined the show and reported for duty. Miss Lewis seemed to avoid him, apparently desiring to make him feel that she had only performed her duty and wished neither thanks nor reward. In this dilemma Eldridge sought Captain Frank Whittaker, one of the oldest showman in the business, who has immediate control of all the performers. Eldridge explained to Capt. Whittaker the great service that Miss Lewis had rendered him, acknowledged that to her care he owed his life, and asked advice in regard to properly rewarding her.

The old Captain told him that to offer money to a woman who had displayed such kindness and charity would only offend her, and advised her against taking any such step.

Eldridge then owned, that the lady had, while healing numerous wounds, unconsciously inflicted a very serious one; that her unremitting care and modest demeanor had won his heart, and in return for her kindness he would be happy to provide for her for life. The Captain gave him fatherly advice, telling him that if he really loved the lady, and was able to provide for her he should seek her and declare himself.

Eldridge followed this advice without delay, and the lady confessed that the sympathy first aroused by his helpless condition had ripened into love, and that she would cheerfully commit herself to his care and assume the duty of henceforth nursing him through all illness. The result was a wedding in St Louis, which has already been chronicled.

The Cotton Prospect.

From all the cotton sections, shipping to this place, we hear that cotton is coming forward with great rapidity. Owing to the two f cts, that the cotton has opened very fast, and that labor—influenced by the fact that planters are paying about one sixth of the crop to house it—is quite plentiful. The gra-ges do not seem to try to control the delivery of the crop—the putting it on the market so as not to have a glut early in the season. In fact it is doubtful if the Grange members themselves are not obliged to sell to make their contracts good. We do not know how this will result this season, but we think if there has been a season in several when the crop ought to be delivered slowly, it is the present.

The old crop has been worked down in the foreign markets very gradually, and had become so low six weeks since that the prices had hardened nearly everywhere.

The manufacturers who have been running "short time" or stopped because of their being unable to sell their goods, had begun to resume operations having gotten clear of the over stocks of manufactured goods on their shelves and in their warehouses. Confidence was gradually increasing in all branches of trade; when, suddenly, as if by magic almost, the crop is ready and must come out of the fields or be injured. Must it therefore be offered as rapidly? Are we obliged to sell at once, and all at a time? These are questions for serious deliberation. As we are shipping now, the pressure to sell will force prices down and the crop will bring so much by many millions of dollars. It is our decided belief that at 11½c. to 12c. at home, there is a profit. Rapid delivery will force the price lower and we have now the

Fort Fisher.

WILMINGTON N. C.,
September 28th, 1875.

EDITORS JOURNAL:—I observed in your paper of this morning, that some friend of yours has named me as a proper person to organize the surviving defenders of Fort Fisher, for the demonstration to be had during Fair week. I would respectfully inform you that I was not one of the defenders of Fort Fisher, having resigned the command of that post on the 4th day of July, 1862. Any action on my part in the matter would certainly be presumptuous, inasmuch, as there are in Wilmington many gallant survivors of that memorable and heroic fight. Among the most prominent of whom, I will name Major Jas. H. Hill, and Major Jas. Riley, the first as the Adjutant of the Commander of the Fort, *the lamented Whiting*, I consider the proper representative of the undying glory achieved by *North Carolinians*, in the defense of that last stronghold of the Confederacy.

Had the movement taken a wider range, say the defenders of Cape Fear or the defenders of Wilmington, I with many others, might have been interested and participated in the social re-union of which you speak.

Very Respectfully,
JNO. J. HEDRICK.

STATE NEWS.

ENGELHARD.—Rev. L. J. Holden is now conducting a most interesting revival at the Methodist Church in Rocky Mount.

WAKE.—The Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society have unanimously tendered an invitation to Hon. Jefferson Davis to deliver an address at the Fair to commence on the 12th proximo. The presence of Mr. Davis on that occasion would add greatly to the interest of the week, and would give universal delight to the public.

AT LABOR.—We have learned with regret that the schooner Elizabeth A., from New York and Patchogue, bound to H

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1875.

Editorial Correspondence.

THE CONVENTION.

The work Before it—What has Been Done, and What Will be Done.

RALEIGH, N. C. Sept. 24, 1875,

MY DEAR JOURNAL :—The Convention now in session is certainly the hardest worked legislative body I have ever seen. It is called to order at ten o'clock in the morning, and sets until after two o'clock when an adjournment for dinner takes place. After dinner the committees meet and remain in session until near dark, and after supper the caucus meets holding in sometimes as late as twelve o'clock.

The Convention came here to amend the Constitution and it set about the work at once by appointing a committee to consider each article of the Constitution. There are fourteen of these articles, and the several committees are constituted as follows.

ART. I. Preamble and Bill of Rights—Messrs. Turner, Singletary, Bliven, Blocker, Nicholson, McCandless, Motz, Bean, Kirby, and Patterson.

ART. II. Legislative Department—Messrs Clingman, Cunningham, Barrow, Carter, French, Justice, King of Lenoir, Allman, and Vaughan.

ART. III. Executive Department—Messrs. Reid, Roberts, of Gates, George, Massey, Kerr, Price, Munden, Hassell and Taylor.

ART. IV. Judicial Department—Messrs Bennett, Shepard, Albertson, Coleman, Barringer, Manning, of Chatham, Lehman, Green and Faircloth.

ART. V. Revenue and Taxation—Messrs. Durham, Stallings, Hoffman, Cowell, Dixon, Dobson, Dula, Cooper, and Page.

ART. VI. Suffrage and Eligibility to Office—Messrs. Shober, Jarvis, Batchman, Allison, Holton, Stroud, Woodfin, Roberts, of Davidson, and Carey.

ART. VII. Municipal Corporations Messrs Sheparn, Hampton, Henderson, Hinnant, McEachin, Jones of Yadkin, Farior, Black and Patterson.

ART. VIII. Corporations other than Municipal—Messrs. Jones, of Caldwell, Faison, Mabson, Durham, Manning, of New Hanover, Marshall, Bryan, Boyd, and Dockery.

ART. IX. Education—Messrs. Morehead, Badger, Anderson, of Madison, Buxton, King, of Pitt, Rumley, Boyd, Scott, of Onslow, and Wheeler.

ART. XI. Punishments, Penal Institutions and Public Charities—Messrs. Coleman, Anderson, of Clay, Bell, Sinclair, Horton, Spake, Grantham, Hodge, and Bingham.

ART. XII. Militia—Messrs. Barringer, Redwine, Neal, Nowell, Wilson, Bullock, Everett, Davis, and Harrington.

ART. XIII. Amendments—Messrs. Manning, of New Hanover, Clingman, Watts, Thorne, Love, Lowe, Goodwyn, Smyth, and Tourgee.

ART. XIV. Miscellaneous Provisions—Messrs. Albertson, Crosby, Young, Scott, of Jones, O'Hara, Summers, McDonald, and Patterson.

It will be seen from this arrangement that all the parts of the Constitution are undergoing scrutiny at the same time, and from the character of the leading members of the committees it may be safely assumed that the scrutiny will be close and thorough.

In addition to these committees there is another called the Committee on Revision. The plan of the Convention is to perfect each article of the Constitution by itself, after which it will be referred to the Committee on Revision, whose duty it shall be to report upon the Constitution as a whole, so that there shall be no conflict between the provisions of the different Articles, but accord and harmony. One of the chief evils of the Constitution as it now stands, is the want of harmony and agreement between its parts. As was to have been expected, the Committee on Revision is a very able one indeed. We venture to say that it is without a superior in the annals of legislation in North Carolina. It consists of Messrs. Reid, Clingman, Manning, of Chatham, Bennett, Turner, Durham, Morehead, Shober, McCorkle, Dockery, Coleman, Barringer, Tourgee, and Albertson.

Each ordinance amending the Constitution is, after its final passage, referred to the Committee on Revision. When, therefore, the report of this Committee shall have been made and acted upon, the work of the Committee will have been done. So much for the way in which the Convention is doing its work. And now a word as to what has been done, and as to what will probably be done.

ART. I. Preamble and Bill of Rights—In the first Article, or that containing the Preamble and Bill of Rights, no change has as yet been actually ordered. There is little doubt however, that amost important one will be made by striking out the 37th Section of the Bill of Rights as it now stands. Under this Section the Legislature is a body of limited powers, such only as are expressly granted to it in the Constitution, and when it shall be stricken out the Legislature will be restored to the sovereignity it possessed in former times. The section is appropriate enough in the United States Constitution, but utterly out of place in a State Constitution, and subversive of the theory upon which a State Government is established. There seems to be no doubt the Section will be stricken out.

ART. II. Legislative Department—The pay of the Legislature has been fixed at ten cents per mile, and four dollars per day for sixty days, after which, if the session continues, the members receive no pay whatever. Another change fixes the first Wednesday after the first Monday in January succeeding the election, for the meeting of the General Assembly. Another change strikes out all the obsolete provisions about the apportionments; and it is proposed also to prohibit the introduction of any bills during the last three days of the session of the Legislature. This, however, has not been agreed upon. It is to be remarked that the Convention have adopted for its own members the same pap and mileage it fixed for the members of the Legislature. These changes are in the right direction, and will save the people much money, not only in the cost per day of the Legislature, but in shortening the session. Experience has amply demonstrated that no time when its deliberations are liable to be interferred with by the Christmas holidays. Power to relieve from disabilities imposed by courts of impeachment were conferred upon the Legislature.

ART. III.—Executive Department—No final action has yet been taken in this department, but certain changes have been agreed upon, and will doubtless be cosummated in a few days. These are to reduce the term of office of Governor and the other executive officers from four to two years; to abolish the office of Lieutenant Governor, and to reduce the pay of Governor to $3,000 *per annum*. These changes have two purposes in view; first, to increase the responsibility of the Executive Department to the people, and second, to diminish the expenses of it.

ART. IV.—Judicial Department.—Ordinances have been passed conferring upon the Legislature the power to create such courts inferior to the Supreme court as may be necessary, reducing the number of Supreme court Judges from five to three, and the number of Superior court judges from twelve to nine. The committee have reported unanimously in favor of the rotation of the judges in riding the several circuits, and it will doubtless became a part of the Constitution Sections 15, 16 and 17 of this Article will be stricken out, and instead thereof, a section will be inserted conferring authority upon the Legislature to allot and distribute jurisdiction among the courts below the Supreme court. The Supreme court judges will be elected by the people for four years, and the judges of the Superior courts will be elected by the Legislature for the same term.

ART. V. Revenue and Taxation—The principal change that will be made in this Article is one repudiating the Special Tax Bonds. It is expected the Radicals will seek to have all the public debt of the State repudiated. No ordidnance has as yet been reported.

ART. VI. Suffrage and Eligibility to office—No ordinance has been reported upon this Article, but it is understood that the length of residence in a county required as a qualification for suffrage will be increased to six months, and that there will be disfranchisement for infamous crimes. It is not probable that the payment of any tax will be required before voting.

ART. VII. Municipal Corporations—The duty of providing governments for cities and towns will doubtless be confided to the Legislature in plain terms. In relation to county governments there are three propositions. One is to place them in the hands of magistrates, elected by the Legislature. Another is to direct the Legislature to elect a number of magistrates for each county equal to that elected by the people, doubling thereby, the number of magistrates. Another proposition fs to refer the whole matter to the Legislature, with unrestricted control over the subject. Which proposition will prevail it is impossible now to say.

ART. VIII. Corporations other than Municipal—There will be little or no change in this article; save to take from it the 4th section which has reference to municipal corporations only.

ART. IX Education—A prohibiton is plain terms will be put in this article against mixed schools. There will be no danger under the new Constitution that white children will be forced to go to school with negroes. No other changes are as yet sufficiently matured to speak of.

ART. X. Homesteads and Exemptions—The committee have unanimously reported that the Convention has no authority to alter this article, and it will therefore remain unchanged.

ART. XI. Punishments, Penal Institution &c.,—It is thought no material change will be made in this article, save to strike out the clauses providing for a House of Correction &c.

ART. XII. Militia—The report of the Committee on this article recommends that the Constitution shall not admit that the right to bear arms includes the right to carry concealed weapons.

ART. XIII. Amendments—It is thought the mode of amending the Constitution will be changed materially. The Legislature will probably be authorized to submit any amendment to the people, and upon its ratification it will become a part of the Constitution.

ART. XIV. Mecellaneous Provisions—A section will be added to this article, prohibiting marriages between whites and blacks.

All the Amendments will be submitted together to the people for ratification at the next regular election, that is to say in November 1876. It will be seen from the above that the work of the Convention is nearly completed. That the changes proposed to be made ought to be made no one can doubt. Nor can any one doubt their success before the people when the vote on ratification shall be taken. They will secure us an econominal government, will settle, for even the civil rights question, will rid us of the special tax bonds, will make it easy for us to change our Constitution from time to time in a cheap way and emancipate the Legislature, so that we will be able to pass the laws our necessities may demand.

But I have no time for comment. I can only say now that the skies seem bright indeed. S.

SECRETARY Robeson's little feat at Long Branch, the other day, when he saved a lady from drowning, is creditable to the Administration. Mrs. Gen. Emory, who was a guest at the Secretary's cottage with some other ladies of the household, went out on the beach to view the wild grandeur of the curving surf, she being in advance of the party. A treacherous wave rolled high up on the land, sweeping Mrs. Emory off her feet and rolling her over in the surging current. The rotund Robeson seeing her peril as she was going out with the receding wave, plunged in, accontred as he was, and seizing her carriedr he ashore. She was conveyed to the Secretary's cottage, well drenched and considerably frightened, where she soon recovered her composure, and shortly after

THE CONVENTION—RELIEF FOR THE EAST.

We publish elsewhere a very sensible article from the Albemarle *Times* in regard to the condition of the large negro counties of the State.

Just before the election of delegates to the Convention we had occasion to refer to this subject, which we reprint herewith, hoping it will claim the attention of the delegates in the Convention who have this matter under special consideration. We ask some relief at the hands of our friends:

There are two propositions that cannot be denied. The first is that no trust of so important a character as that involved in the government of a free and intelligent people ought to be confided to the hands of ignorant or corrupt men. The second proposition is that men of African birth or descent are as a race both corrupt and ignorant. Attempt to gloss it over, as the most enthusiastic admirer of the negro may, he cannot escape the palpable fact that as a race the negro is lacking not only in mental but in moral education. It is useless for our purpose this morning to enquire into its causes, it is sufficient that such is the fact.

This being so, it needed not experience to teach the folly of placing the county governments in the eastern portion of our State, where the negroes most do congregate, in their hands. There never was and never could be any doubt as to the result. Fraud and extravagance follow ignorance and corruption as surely as night follows day.

In consequence of this immutable law, the people, the intelligent tax-paying portion of the people, in other words the white people of very many of our eastern counties are laboring under an intolerable grievance. Their county governments are in the hands of men elected by the ignorant, the corrupt, the non-tax-paying portion of the population, in other words our county governments are in the hands of men put in office by the negroes.

Can this grievance be remedied and can the county governments be placed in the hands of men for whose intelligence and for whose integrity there will be ample and abundant guarantees? It can and the remedy is no less simple than efficacious. It is simply to return to the old paths, the old time-honored paths we used to follow in North Carolina before the curse of Reconstruction blighted our fair land. In the olden time when North Carolinians lived under a Constitution made by their freely chosen delegates in lawful convention duly assembled, the Legislature selected the magistrates and the magistrates conducted the affairs of the counties. And was there ever such a body of men as the magistrates of North Carolina? Who then heard of ignorance in county governments and corruption in the expenditure of their revenues? Then Thomas Ruffin, the man whose judicial opinions had been quoted with honor and with approbation in the most exalted tribunals of public justice in foreign countries, thought it no degradation to resign the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and become a magistrate in the county of Alamance. Willie P. Mangum, who occupied possibly a more prominent position in the United States Senate in its palmiest days, in the days when Clay, Calhoun and Webster, made that body so illustrious, and who held that position for a longer time than ever did before or since any man from North Carolina, hesitated not to become a magistrate in the county of Orange. George E. Badger, too, he who had adorned the bench of the Superior Court of our State, and whose gigantic intellect and whose rare acquirements placed him in the front rank wherever he appeared, no matter whether at the bar, on the bench or in the Federal Senate, or in the Federal Cabinet, felt when he was acting as a magistrate for the county of Wake that he was performing the highest duty that could devolve upon any North Carolinian. Henry T. Clark, than whom a purer patriot or better man never honored the office of Governor of North Carolina, for many years earnestly devoted himself, without reward or the hope of reward, to the performance of the duties of a magistrate of Edgecombe. Surely the system that led to the selection, as magistrates of such men as these and the hundreds of others we could name among the living and the dead, within our recollection, was a system far preferable to the one that gives us as magistrates, the negroes Jos. C. Hill, Anthony Howe and W. H. Moore.

Which is to be preferred, the system that gives us as a magistrate a negro so steeped in ignorance and superstition as to order a prisoner charged with murder to be taken from jail, carried to the dead body of the murdered man and forced to touch it in order to test his guilt, believing that if the prisoner was guilty and should touch the dead body, the accusing blood would gush from its veins, or is that system to be preferred that give us as magistrates such men as Ruffin, Mangum, Badger and Clark?

Let us then return to the old paths and as soon as the Convention shall assemble, let the Constitution be changed so that the magistrates shall once more be elected by the Legislature, and when so elected let them be entrusted with the management of county affairs. Then, and not until then shall we have relief.

It has been and ever shall be our aim to speak frankly and honestly upon matters political, as upon other matters, and we do not hesitate to say that if the Convention to assemble in September shall not give us of the East, the relief we demand in this matter of our county governments we shall regard the Convention as a failure. It was to secure to our suffering people this great blessing that we labored so long and so earnestly to secure the call of that body. We speak plainly because the time has come to speak plainly. The evils flowing from the present system of county governments do not bear so hardly upon the people of the West as they do upon our people, and for the reason that the negro population there is comparatively small. But even if our brethren of the West were wedded to the present system, and we are glad to say they are not, we cannot believe that

East shall demand at the hands of the West a change in the system of county governments, the demand will be granted.

Let us, then, speak out, and in plain terms. If the Democrats of the West, would save the Democrats of the East, if they would lift the load of oppression that we have been gradually sinking under these long weary years, if they would relieve us from the extravagance and corruption that is daily wasting the substance of our people, they must unite with us in restoring the old time-honored practice that came down to us from our fathers, approved by their experience and freighted with their blessings. But we, of the East, must speak out, and we must do so plainly.

AN ITEM FOR THE CONVENTION.

Under the late census the population of New Orleans stands 145,000 whites, and 57,000 colored: but under the laws of the State the Board of School Trustees of the city is composed of a majority of negroes, and the remaining members are white Radicals. Under the lead of Pinchback, the board have imported negro teachers for white children. The consequence is the withdrawal of the whites from the schools, which are being mainly supported by them.

The Conservative party in the Convention of North Carolina have done well to nip this kind of thing in the bud, and set it forever at rest.

MISSISSIPPI AND MASSACHUSETTS

The Fall River mill hands are in a state of riot. Lives are threatened and the utmost disorder prevails. The Mayor has been compelled to call out the militia, and some of the mills that had started up after a long duration of idleness, have had to shut down again for want of hands. The telegraph briefly gives us the situation in the great manufacturing town of New England, and yet we hear not a word from the mouth of Gov. Gaston asking for Federal aid or interference.

We cannot refrain from contrasting the affair of Fall River with that of Clinton, Mississippi—and wonder what Gov. Ames would give to have this little affair of Fall River located somewhere within the borders of Mississippi. He would no doubt be delighted at the opportunity of rising to explain to the country, and would be sure to deliver himself by telegraph of another stump speech to the Attorney-General.

POLITICAL IDEAS OF GEORGIA NEGROES.

Under this caption the New York *Herald* comments on the letter of a correspondent of that paper, and expresses some surprise at the testimony of some of the negro witnesses in the recent conspiracy trials in Georgia. The *Herald* thinks what these witnesses said is very curious reading. "It shows," says that paper, "extraordinary ignorance in the blacks, and a capacity to be easily misled by designing and unscrupulous men. It discloses, also, as it appears to us, the fact that there are men capable of misleading these negroes by vague talk about their 'rights' and about the necessity of asserting them. Such demagogues appear to fill the minds of the blacks with exalted notions of General Grant's power. They connect his name with the old story of 'forty acres and a mule,' and persuade the negroes that they must depend upon the Federal Government for 'justice,' and have no need to care for the State government or State laws."

In fact, the negroes have taken literally the oft-repeated cry that they are the "nation's wards," and they prefer to live under such a guardian and entertain very absurd ideas of what the federal power can and will do for them. It is very necessary to disabuse them of such notions, which can only lead them into troublous waters; and the duty of the real friends of the black man, just now, is to explain to him very clearly that he has been made a citizen; that he has all the rights and responsibilities of a citizen, and no more, and that the federal government is neither going to give him land nor protect him in idleness or evil doing.

THE MANIA FOR SELF-DESTRUCTION.

The thoughtful reader of the daily press must be forcibly struck with the alarming number of suicides which have lately taken place in the country. The police records would appear to show an increase of the crime and an enhancement of its popularity, and a daily perusal of our exchanges discloses the fact that this increase is not peculiar to one place. We find that suicide is steadily gaining ground throughout the United States, and is even still more popular in Europe.

Recently, a French paper published statistics, which showed that the number of deaths by suicide in France and Germany was greater than the increase of population, and that the suicides in the latter country exceeded those of the former in proportion to the total number of people. At this rate, if the mania for self-destruction progresses in the ratio of its increase within the past ten years, the population of these countries will be gradually decimated, and finally, in the space of, perhaps, two hundred years, become totally extinct. It is difficult, however, to believe these statistics, and for our part, we candidly confess an entire incredulity.

The same growth is observable in Great Britain, its votaries being chiefly of the poorer classes. Suicide has always been a noted feature in the British army, and with non-commissioned officers more than with soldiers of any other rank.

These are strange appearances which present themselves with the growth and progress of civilization. Suicide was a means of death almost unknown to the age which preceded the heroic. In the halcyon days of Greece and Rome we find it was resorted to only in an extreme case of violated honor, and then among the patricians and great ones alone. It was only when a higher and more elevated Christianity became known in Western Europe that suicides of the present stamp came into vogue, and with the last decade it has grown to alarming proportions. In the words of Shakespear we would say, "There's something in it more

EDITORIAL NOTES.

SOME romantic girls at the North have tried to poison themselves with red ink.

BALTIMORE as a cotton market is increasing in its importance. Yesterday 500 bales were sold for export and 364 bales to city spinners.

EDGAR SNOWDEN, Sr. editor of the *Alexandria (Va.) Gazatte*, is dead. He was the oldest editor, and editor of the oldest newspaper in the State of Virginia.

THE Hon. George Bancroft, if his health permits, will live during the winter in Washington, otherwise he will spend the months of January and February in Florida.

THE Jackson, Miss., *Clarion*, says; "The testimony in the Clinton riot shows that it was a fiendish and premeditated plot to massacre every white Democrat and Conservative on the ground."

The same paper adds, "The true interpretation of the answer Ames received from Washington to his application for troops, is that he neither had cause nor authority to call for them. He has made nothing by his call but to write himself down a donkey."

THE attempt of Ames to invoke Federal interference in the Mississippi State canvass was thwarted by the combined frowns of the good men of both political parties, and now the canvass is progressing smoothly, nobody being frightened.

THE Hon. Carl Schurz has entered the Ohio campaign and spoke at Cincinnati on the 26th inst. He is a tower of strength in the West, and especially with the intelligent Germans; and will prove a powerful support to the election of Gov. Allen.

APROPOS of a recent personal collision between a deputy sheriff and a district-attorney in Rochester, the *Democrat* of that city says: "When men whose duty it is to enforce the law get into a row and break things, it is the duty of the private citizen to step in and preserve the pieces."

THE steamer City of Berlin arrived at Sandy Hook early on Saturday morning, making the passage in seven days, eighteen hours and two minutes actual time from Queenstown, being the fastest time ever made across the Atlantic, either eastward or westward.

THE largest library in the United States is the Congress library, which contains 261,000 volumes. The public library of Boston contains nearly the same number, and increases at the rate of 15,000 volumes a year. Harvard College has 200,000. There are only nine that possess more than 100,000.

THE public will scarcely share the regret avowed by the President at the departure of Secretary Delano from the department of the Interior. Having done a good thing in accepting his resignation, the President has now an opportunity to do another good thing in appointing a better man in his place.

GOV. ALLEN replies to an invitation to attend the Johnson memorial exercises in Nashville that duties and engagements in his own State compel him to decline, and says: "Andrew Johnson was an honest man and an incorruptible statesman, whose sudden and unexpected death is lamented throughout the Republic, and your commemorative ceremonies will be an appropriate manifestation of the profound sorrow of a great people, who loved and trusted him when living and who honor his memory when dead."

THE syndicate of the Bank of California on Saturday organized by electing William Sharon President, and a number of prominent bankers of California, among them D. O. Mills, as an executive committee. An assessment of twenty per cent was levied on the subscription to the Guaranty Fund, amounting to $1,500,000. This, with the coin now on hand, will give between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 as a fund for reopening the bank. The bank will reopen either on Saturday, October 2, or early in the following week.

The Lawlessness of Radicalism.

Political ideas which are the offspring of bigoted sentimentalism are inevitably aggressive, insubordinate and revolutionary, and this is the mental characteristic of Radicalism. The party commenced its career by damning the Constitution and the Union, and preached and taught resistance to the law. With an arrogance at once offensive and astounding, they proclaimed themselves the favored inheritors of a higher nature than that which belonged to their fellow-citizens, and the executors and servants of a higher law, which overrode the obedience due to the enactments of uninspired legislators.

Thus commencing its career in lawlessness, the party has maintained itself consistently in that line, and pays heed only to such laws as it enacts for the government of others, holding itself absolved from any relation to those laws except that of approvers of the legal formulation of certain ideas, and the agents by whose assistance and at whose instigation the rejectors of those solemn embodiments of fanatic beliefs were to be brought within the action of prescribed penalities.

The rise, progress and final enthronement of Radicalism in these United States constitute the most extraordinary epoch in the history of the country. Never was exhibited before, in an infant nation, so striking an example of the growth and subsequent omnipotent maturity of a school of politics antagonistic in all its phases to the prevailing sentiment and thought of the country. Its first appearance upon the scene was accompanied by a declaration of hostility to the organic law of the land, and to the lawful institutions of certain States. The end which the votaries of this school appointed for themselves could only be attained by breaking the law, and they hesitated not a moment in their course. Defeat after defeat offered no check to their progress, revilings fell upon deaf ears, denunciations were unheeded. The spirit of revolution was upon them, and they pursued their way with a courage and constancy which lent respectability to their lawless crusade.

How these men have used their power needs no illustration. The laws which they have enacted are neither guides of conduct as conserving the public welfare, nor such legislation as looks to the protection of the citizen in his ordinary capacity. They are the exponents solely of personal ideas and beliefs, and erect a tower of refuge for a particular class to whose service they are dedicated, as special objects of fanatic concern. Legislation which thus enshrines and deifies the speculative and arrogant theories of a school of thinkers too refined to be practical, too narrow in its grasp to be generous, cannot but be lawless in its scope and

BY TELEGRAPH.

TURKEY.

Servia and Montenegro Violating their Neutrality—Turkish Encroachments—The Porte's Circular.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Another Radical Scheme—The Mississippi Delegation—Its Object—The Interior Department—Claims.

NEWS IN GENERAL

Bible Excluded in Chicago Schools—Revenue Frauds—Republican State Convention—Suicides, &c.

GOLD 17 1-4.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE JOURNAL.]

NORTH CAROLINA.

Contested Seat—Resignation—Election

RALEIGH, Sept. 29—The Convention has re committed to the Committee the vexed question of the Robeson county contested seats.

To day was occupied in discussing the question to reduce the number of Senators from 50 to 25.

Dr. Hawkins having resigned the Presidency of the R. & G., and R. & A. A. L. roads, Maj. G. W. Grice, of Porthmouth, Va., was to-day elected to fill the vacancy.

WASHINGTON.

Fat Job in Prospect—Malcontents—The Interior Department, &c.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The Board of Health have determined that the wooden pavement, of which Washington has sixty-four miles, emits gases engendering zymotic diseases.

It appears that the committee from Mississippi, headed by Senator Bruce, had in addition to other objects, the removal of Postmaster Pearce, of Vicksburg, and Attorney-General Wells. Messrs. Pearce and Wells are both here, and have assurances that their course is in accordance with the views of the Administration, and that there will be no changes in the Federal offices of the State.

It is rumored that Dawson A. Coleman, a wealthy Pennsylvania coal dealer, is to supercede Delano.

The Commission on the Alabama Claims met to-day, all the Judges present. The award for Goloonda, aggregating $15,000, with 4 per cent. interest since 1864, was allowed. They then adjourned till Tuesday.

R. C. Feldkamp has been appointed appraiser of merchandise for Chicago.

Secretary Delano's Resignation Accepted.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The following is a letter of the Hon. C. Delano, resigning the office of Secretary of the Interior, with the President's letter of acceptance.

It may be stated, that on the evening of the 2d inst., the date of the President's letter, Mr. Delano in company with a friend, called on the President at Elizabeth, N. J., to urge the acceptance of this resignation.

It is probable that the President will appoint his successor from Pennsylvania, and that his name will be announced to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, July 5.

Mr. President:

I have the honor to transmit with this note my resignation of the office of Secretary of the Interior. You have been aware for some time of my earnest desire to retire from public life, and you have understood the reasons in connection with my private business and domestic afflictions, which have produced and intensified this desire last fall. In December I requested you to accept my resignation. You asked me not to insist upon it, and expressed a desire that I should remain in your Cabinet until the end of your Administration, or as long as I found it agreeable to do so. At your request and solicitation I declined then to insist upon your acceptance of my resignation, assuring you, however, that I must resign during the early part of the ensuing year. When that period arrived, and during the months of April and May, you advised me again not to resign, which advice agreed with my own judgment. The reasons for this conclusion need not be stated here. Since you were called by your fellow-citizens to perform the duty of Chief Magistrate you have invited me, without the solicitation of myself or friends so far as I know and believe, to take charge of two important and responsible public trusts—the Internal Revenue Bureau and the Interior Department. I was Commissioner of Internal Revenue from March, 1869, to November, 1870—a period of one year and eight months. The results of my administration you know, and they are not, I trust, entirely unknown to my fellow-citizens. The difficulties of this position and the diligence, care and labor required of me in discharging its duties, you also understand, and of these I trust the public has some correct appreciation. I assumed the duties of the Interior in November, 1870, and have discharged them to the best of my ability for a period of four years and eight months. They have been laborious, difficult and delicate. They have embraced the supervision of the General Land Office, Indian Bureau, Pension and Patent Offices, Bureau of Education, and a mass of miscellaneous business unknown to any except those connected with the public service. The business of the Land Office is very extensive, and involved the adjustment and the settlement of land growing out of the railroad grants so liberally and profusely made a few years since, and the Mexican and Spanish grants made before we acquired California and New Mexico, and also those growing out of our mine rate laws and large mining interests, to say nothing of those that are under our homestead and pre-empt systems. These cause the head of the Department a vast amount of judicial labor and responsibility, which is not generally understood. The Indian Bureau, as you know, is full of intricate, delicate and vexatious questions growing out of numerous Indian treaties, and the imperfectly defined relations existing between the Government and the Indian races. The execution of this service is greatly embarrassed by the remote location where much of it has to be performed, thus preventing contact and personal supervision, as well as by the want of salaries large enough to command talent and character equal to the duties and responsibilities of the position. Many of the important duties of the head of the Department are connected with the material and personal interests of individuals, these intrests are often large in amount. The Secretary in deciding must necessarily reject the claims of some of the parties and thereby not unfrequently finds himself assailed by the misrepresentations and falsehoods of the defeated claimants. I feel confident that a thorough and impartial examination of the public service connected with the execution and all the bureaus attached to the Interior Department will show to all candid and fair-minded men that it has never been in a more prosperous or better condition than it is now, and I feel sure that the most scrutinizing examination will sustain the opinion here expressed, and that it will also lead to the conviction that great improvements have

Bureau. I allude to these matters briefly, to remind you of the exhausting labor which fidelity to my duties during the last six years and four months has demanded of me, and to show you that one of my age requires rest and recuperation. During all the e years of toil I have had your support, your sympathy, and as I believe, your entire confidence. Had it been otherwise, I should have long since retired, as I have said. Your political favors have come unsolicited, and therefore have been highly appreciated. You have always lightened my burdens by cheerful, prompt and cordial co-operation. When our official relations are severed, I shall always continue to cherish for you the highest regard, founded as it is upon my unqualified confidence in your unselfish patriotism; in the accuracy and solidity of your judgment, and the high sense of justice which has always characterized you, and from which, in my opinion, nothing can tempt you intentionally to deviate. I have the honor to be, with great sincerity,

Your friend, and ob'dt. ser'vt,

O DELANO.

The following is the President's reply:

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 22.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 5th of July, tendering your resignation of the office of Secretary of the Interior, was duly received, and has been held by me until this time, without action, because of the continued persecutions which I believed, and still believe, was being unjustly heaped upon you through the public press. I only now take action, because the time is rapidly approaching when the Secretary of the Interior will have to commence his labors preparatory to rendering his annual report to accompany the Executive Message to Congress, I therefore accept your resignation, to take effect on the 1st of October, leaving a little more than two months from the introduction of your successor until the assembling of Congress. In accepting your re signation I am not unmindful of the fact that about the time of the meeting of Congress, one year ago, you stated to me that you felt the necessity of retiring from the Cabinet, and asked me whether I would prefer your resignation so as to have your successor confirmed by the Senate during the last session, or whether I would prefer it in vacation. My answer was that I would prefer not having it at all. That was my feeling at the time, and I believe that you have filled every public trust confided to you with ability and integrity. I sincerely trust that the future will place you right in the estimation of the public, and that you will continue to enjoy its confidence as you have done through so many years of public and official life. With continued respect and friendship, I subscribe myself,

Your ob'dt servant,

U. S. GRANT.

NEW YORK.

O'Baldwin Dead—Kidnapping.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Ned O'Baldwin, the Irish Giant, is rapidly sinking. He cannot possibly recover.

An attempt was made yesterday to steal the child of Mrs. Jas. Rokemau. The mother gave chase, when the kidnapper dropped the child and made his escape.

Dr. Porteus, late pastor All Saints' Church, Brooklyn, was drowned while trying to reach Sea Cliff, L. I., in a small boat.

O'Baldwin is dead. Jack Corbett, who shot him, has been held for murder.

MISSOURI.

Revenue Frauds.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29.—The case of McDonald and others, for conspiring to defraud the revenue, was continued at the instance of the defence, on account of the absence of witnesses. An indictment against the same parties, for conspiring to destroy public records, was quashed. A bench warrant was issued, holding them to answer in $8,000, any indictments that may be found against them.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Indian Commission.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, Sept. 27.—The Commission went to the council grounds to-day, accompanied by a strong military escort and Indian guard. Several speeches were made. Spotted Tail wants Nebraska moved South. The Commission arrived at the conclusion, that in consideration of the sale of the Black Hills, the Indians will be handsomely cared for. The Commissioners were unanimous not to consider the demand of $3,500,000 per year. The Commissioners will attend another council to-morrow.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Republican State Convention—Eclipse.

WORCESTER, Sept. 29.—The Republican State Convention assembled today, W. C. Clapp, editor of the Boston *Journal*, presiding. The Committee on resolutions appointed a Vice-President and temporary Chairman, who addressed the Convention.

The following platform was adopted:

The Republicans of Massachusetts in convention assembled re-affirm their allegiance to the great purpose and principles of the Republican party. They compliment themselves that nothing in their record makes it necessary for them to give pledges that they accept and abide by the settlement of war issues made in the XIIIth, XIVth and XVth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and they congratulate the country that the Democratic party has at last formally professed to abandon its long, bitter, desperate, but unavailing struggle; first, to prevent and afterwards to overthrow that settlement; declare against the third term; that the National Government is sacredly bound in the interest of the common welfare and good faith to make the speediest return to specie payment; that an irredeemable currency is a national evil, and when it continues beyond the necessity of its creation, becomes a reproach.

FALL RIVER, Sept. 29.—All quiet. The mills are nearly full.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—Clouds completely obscured the sun.

ILLINOIS.

Bible in Schools Abolished—Officeholder's Troubles.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—The Board of Education, with one dissenting voice, have resolved to discard the Bible from the Public Schools of this city.

Chas. H. Ham, customs appraiser at this port, who without notice has been removed from office, this morning publishes an open letter to Secretary of the Treasury Bristow, in which, while asserting that repeated investigations only confirmed the entire honesty and correctness of his management, he makes serious charges against the Secretary for covering up frauds in the New York Custom House, and says that the report of Mr. Bladell, detailing the monstrous frauds which honeycomb the customs service of New York, was suppressed, and the author of it was not permitted to return to New York to continue the reform he had inaugurated, but was remanded to the routine of general appraiser of the port of Philadelphia.

CONNECTICUT.

A Murderer Commits Suicide.

NORWICH, Sept. 29.—Robinson, who murdered Miss Dixon, suicided this morning.

CALIFORNIA.

Cheering Financial Outlook.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—The resent-

IOWA.

Army Re-union.

DES MOINES, Sept. 29.—President Grant, General Sherman and Secretary Belknap are here attending the annual re-union of the Army of the Tennessee.

OHIO.

Railroad Smash.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 29.—The Peoria express was run into by a freight train at Hamilton, demolishing the sleeper. Three persons who were stealing a ride were killed. No passengers hurt.

FOREIGN.

CANADA.

Rioters Discharged—Defaulting Teller Arrested.

MONTREAL, Sept. 29.—The Grand Jury, after lengthy deliberations, have failed to indict the fifteen persons accused of participation in the riots during Guibard's funeral.

Nichols, defaulting teller of the Bank of Commerce, accompanied by his father, was arrested at St. Augustine, Florida.

ENGLAND

The Porte in a Quandary—The Floods—Court Martial.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Porte has addressed a circular to the Powers, stating that a conflict is inevitable if Montenegro and Servia continue to violate their neutrality. It declares the present condition necessitates the keeping of an army of 100,000 men between Mostar and Widden to watch trespassers.

It is stated from trustworthy sources that Turkey is unable to continue that policy for any length of time.

Vice-Admiral Ryder has four British men-of-war at Cheo.

Twenty nine members of the Servian Skuptschina have resigned.

The floods at Cork have subsided. Several persons are reported drowned. Damage to crops in Lougsford, Kerry and Tipperary is enormous.

W. James R. Colton has been elected Lord Mayor of London.

The court martial to investigate the sinking of the Vanguard, has resulted in the dismissal of Capt. Dakin, of the Iron Duke.

TURKEY.

Turkish Encroachment.

BELGRADE, Sept. 29.—It is reported that the Sublime Porte has notified the Servian Government that it is about to occupy land on the Drina river, which is claimed by Servia.

Servian troops on the frontier near Nisseh have received a reinforcement of 8,000, making a force of 24,000 in that neighborhood.

SPAIN.

Official Denial.

MADRID, Sept. 29.—Ministerial journals deny that Costello, during his Premiership, promised to re-establish the Concordat.

Political Notes.

It isn't the colic that makes that rag baby scream. It's the sharp point of the gold napkin-fastener in his little pin-back.—*Nashville American.*

Our "Great Father" of Long Branch, has gone toward the setting sun. Now let "Man-Afraid-of-his-Jackasses" hide out in the Black Hills.—*Nashville American.*

The New York *World* is authority for the statement that the bloody-shirt business originated with Joseph's brethren, and there has been a good deal of lying in the trade from the beginning.

Some strong reflections are cast upon Secretary Belknap for using the official patronage of the War Department to further his Senatorial aspirations in Iowa. Long advertisements in the country papers is the form which his canvassing has assumed.

The man Grant who hanged himself in New England a few days ago was not the President of that name. Though the latter has not been seen in Washington for some time, his health was never better than it is now.—*Courier-Journal.*

Governor Allen says that Grant not only wanted a first and second term, but will want a "third term, a fourth term, a fifth term, a sixth term, until the life office will be established by precedent, and then you will have no more occasion for any ballot-box in this country."

WOMAN'S INFLUENCE.

A Revival Indeed—A Murderer Turned from his Purpose.

[From the Chicago Post and Mail.]

Mrs. Van Cott spent a portion of last month in earnest efforts for the Christianizing of sundry towns and villages in Pennsylvania. Among these villages is the village of Freedom, in York county where she met with marked success, and held enthusiastic meetings. One evening while canvassing the house for repentent sinners, she noticed a middle-aged man, the stolid expression of whose face attracted her attention and excited her feminine curiosity; so in her usual magnet manner, she approched him and asked him whether he would not like to follow in the path of the righteous. No answer could she gain, and with an audible prayer of "May God drive the dumb evil out of you, my brother" she passed on to interview more impressible subjects.

Two nights passed, and the stranger again appeared at the church; but this time his eyes were lighted up with an almost maniacal glitter, and his countenance seemed the playground of the liveliest emotions. Quickly approaching the altar, he knelt among the sobbing and shouting ones, and as the religious shepherdess drew near, he asked her if she knew him, "Why, yes; you're the man who had the dumb devil the other night," she replied. He then begged of her the privilege of saying a few words; and, the request being granted, he arose and, deliberately drawing a revolver from his breast, held it aloft in a thrilling dramatic manner, while he told his history of life to the eager listeners. He was a resident of Chicago, where he had for many years followed his profession of photographer. For the last four years he had strayed far from the path of right and virtuous living, and, as a consequence of his dissipation and debauchery

Wilmington Journal.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Eighteenth Day's Proceedings.

From the Raleigh News.

RALEIGH, September 25th.

INTRODUCTION OF ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Manning, of Chatham, a resolution to add three sections to art. 4. Provides that Judges may be removed for mental or physical disability by a concurrent resolution of the General Assembly; Clerks of Courts to be removed for same causes by the Judge riding that Circuit after ten days notice. Referred.

By Mr. Kerr, an ordinance to prohibit secret political organizations in this State. Referred.

By Mr. Snake, an ordinance to amend article 13. Conventions shall be called by two thirds of the General Assembly and ratified by the people. Referred.

By Mr. Turner, an ordinance to prevent the sale of the State's interest in any of her railroads, and other things. Referred.

CALENDAR.

The ordinance to amend section 3, article 9 was taken up.

The ordinance amends that section 3 of the 9th article of the Constitution so that said section shall read as follows: Each county of the State shall be divided into a convenient number of districts, in which one or more public schools shall be maintained, at least four months in every year; and the General Assembly shall make suitable provision by law for the management and regulation of the public schools, and for perfecting the system of free public instruction; and the children of the white race and colored race shall forever be kept separate in the public schools of this State.

Mr. Morehead, from the Committee on Education, offered a substitute for the whole matter and to cover all pending propositions in regard to this matter. He asked to be allowed to withdraw the above and offer the following in lieu thereof. Permission was granted.

Amend section 2 of article 9 by adding the following words: and the children of the white race and the children of the colored race shall be taught in separate public schools.

Mr. Tourgee wanted the matter postponed for consideration and the new proposition printed.

Mr. Morehead said that the proposition of the Committee did not interfere with the Constitution. It was a mandatory section as to separate schools. He saw no use in postponing, as it had already gone over for a week.

O'Hara, col., wanted the matter postponed.

Smyth, col., was in favor of the present proposition and did not see any reason for its postponement.

Mr. Buxton offered an amendment which provides that there shall be no discrimination made in favor of or to the prejudice of either race.

Crosby, col., offered the following amendment: Provided that colored children shall equal advantages with whites in their vicinage, and that all monies raised for school purposes shall be rateably divided between white and colored children according to the number of children of each race within school ages.

Mr. Tourgee was decidedly in favor of Crosby's amendment, Mr. Buxton's amendment was too vague, and under it or the other race might be put at a disadvantage. During the course of his remarks he said that he deemed the provisions against mixed schools unnecessary.

Mr. Smyth, col., spoke at some length in opposition to the principle of placing in the Constitution such things as were proposed in this ordinance. In his remarks he said that he approved of the civil rights measure as it was arranged and advocated by Charles Sumner, but in its present emasculated condition he had no sympathy with it. It did not suit him or his people, and did not give them those rights which it was intended they should have. He thought this question should not come at all before this Convention, and no ordinance should be placed into the Constitution which would work hardship to either race, or probably to both. He said that if the slaves were given the colored race were given to the whites, in the no distant future negro votes might be given to the Democratic party.

Mr. Chamberlain, rep., said that for many years past the colored race had been a bone of contention, but he hoped that day was passing away. Pending his remarks, the hour for the special order arrived, and the further consideration of the question was postponed.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Ordinance providing that the amendment to Constitution shall be submitted to the people of the State for ratification or rejection at the general election to be held November, 1876, the returns to be made within twenty days thereafter to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, or to the Attorney-General in case there should be any vacancy in such office; and that is, upon such canvas, it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled were in favor of the ratification of the amendments, then the said amendments to the Constitution shall constitute a part of the Constitution of the State, and shall take effect as such on the first day of January, 1876.

Mr Tourgee moved an amendment that "for the amendments" and "against the amendments" be printed upon the tickets, instead of "ratification" or "rejection."

Mr. Boyd moved an amendment that the amendments be submitted separately—instead of a whole.

Mr. Vaughan moved an amendment that the time required for the returns of the election be 30 days instead of 20 days. Accepted.

Mr. Tourgee's amendment was lost by a vote of 49 to 54.

Mr. Boyd, rep., advocated his amendment to submit the amendments as separate propositions.

Mr. Reid said this would create unending confusion. There might be a hundred or more amendments, and in addition to the trouble that would be created at the polls, some of the amendments might be adopted and others rejected, and in this case it would leave a Constitution probably wanting in some important parts. It should be an unending chain.

Mr. Bryan, rep., favored the amendment, but thought this ought to be the last work done by the Convention.

Mr. Manning, of Chatham, said the Constitution as amended should be acted upon as a whole, and called the previous question, which call was sustained.

Mr. Boyd's amendment was lost by a vote of 41 to 60.

Mr. Shepherd moved that 10,000 copies of the amended Constitution be printed for circulation in the different counties, instead of publishing the same in two papers (one of each party) in each Congressional District for six months (weekly) previous to the election. Lost by a vote 20 to 87.

Mr. Boyd moved as an amendment that the amendments to each article of the Constitution be classified and voted upon by classes. Lost by a vote of 43 to 55.

The bill then passed its third and last reading by a vote of 93 to 8. Messrs. Badger, Dixon, Goodwyn, Grantham, Lehman, Mabson, Mannix, and McCabe voting in the negative.

MISCELLANEUS.

Mr. Tourgee arose to a question of personal privilege in answer to language used concerning him by Mr. Turner on Friday.

Mr. Turner also arose to a question of personal privilege.

On motion, the Convention adjourned until ten o'clock, Monday.

NOTE.—In our published list yesterday morning of the vote upon the bill to remove Holden's disabilities, we omitted the names of Messrs. Stallings, of Duplin, and Anderson, of Clay, as voting against the measure.

NINETEENTH DAY.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock, President Ransom in the chair.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Pritchard, of the city.

Journal of Saturday read and approved.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On motion of Mr. Munden Col. Julian Allen and Capt. Oliver B. Leich, of New York, were invited to honorary seats on the floor of the Convention.

Messrs. Carter, Durham and Goodwyn were reported as being detained in their rooms on account of sickness.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Jarvis, a resolution to amend rule 12 so as to require a member to speak only once upon a question, and then only for ten minutes.

Mr. Jarvis moved to suspend the rules and the resolution be put on its passage.

Mr. Bowman demanded the ayes and nays on the motion, and being sustained, the roll was called and the motion lost.

By Mr. Blocker, a resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 4th of October. Lies over.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The ordinance in relation to mixed schools was taken up as the unfinished business of Saturday. The substitute was adopted.

Mr. Buxton's amendment, introduced on Saturday, was adopted.

The question then recurred on the Crosby amendment.

Mr. Withers said the amendment advocated by Mr. Tourgee proposed only to defeat the express stipulation in regard to separate public schools for the two races.

Mr. Barringer doubted the propriety of passing the amendment offered by Crosby, col., and opposed the same in a lengthy and prepared address, which will appear in full in the public press in a few days.

Mr. Morehead called the previous question, which being sustained, all amendments were voted down and the bill passed its final reading by a vote of 98 ayes to 3 nayes. Those voting in the negative were Crosby, col., Bell and Thorne.

Mr. Thorne explained his vote at some length, but as he stated that *in extenso*, the reporter regards it unnecessary to condense his remarks.

CALENDAR.

The following ordinances were taken up in regular order and tabled:

Ordinance to rescind sec. 37, art. 7.

Ordinance requiring the Governor to reside in the Executive Mansion.

Ordinance to amend sec. 29, art. 2.

Ordinance to amend art. 1, sec. 5.

Ordinance to reduce the salaries of the Executive Officers.

Ordinance to amend art. 6, sec. 5, of the Constitution.

Ordinance to amend sec. 10, art. 1, of the Constitution.

Ordinance to amend sections 4 and 5, art. 9, of the Constitution.

An ordinance introduced by Mr. Cooper in regard to the preservation of the school fund, requiring the same to be paid only to the County Treasurers, and by them distributed, was informally laid over on motion of Mr. Morehead, who is Chairman of the educational Committee, assuring Mr. Cooper that ordinance 143 met the requirements of his ordinance.

Ordinance 143, for the preservation and just distribution of the public school fund taken up. The following substitute (by the committee) for the ordinance was adopted:

Sec. 1. The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this State, and not otherwise appropriated by this State or the United States; also all moneys, stocks, bonds, and other property now belonging to any State fund for purposes of education; also the net proceeds of all sales of the swamp lands belonging to the State, and also all other grants, gifts or devises that have been or hereafter may be made to this State, and not otherwise appropriated by the State or by the terms of the grant, gift or devise, shall be paid into the State Treasury, and together with so much of the ordinary revenue of the State as may be by law set apart for that purpose, shall be faithfully appropriated for establishing and maintaining in this State a system free public schools, and for other purposes of education.

Sec. 2. All moneys, stocks, bonds and other property belonging to a county school fund; also the net proceeds from the sale of estrays; also the clear proceeds of all penalties and forfeitures, and of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal or military laws of the State; and all monies which shall be paid by persons as an equivalent for exemption from military duty, shall belong to and remain in the several counties and shall be faithfully appropriated for establishing and maintaining free public schools in the several counties of this State.

Adopted.

The question then recurring on the passage of the bill.

Mr. Tourgee, offered the following amendment which was adopted: provided "that the amount collected in each county should be annually reported to the Supt. of Public Instruction"—to come in at the end of sec 2nd.

After considerable discussion the ordinance passed its second reading.

Mr. McCabe moved a suspension of the rules to put the ordinance on its third reading. Failed.

Ordinance No. 187, to amend art. 14, sec. 14, of the Constitution in reference to the rotation of Judges, taken up and the following substitute recommended by the Committee:

REPORT OF THE COMITTEE ON THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Committee on the Judicial Department, to which was referred Resolution No. 187, have considered the same, and recommend the adoption of the following substitute:

"That every Judge of the Superior Court shall reside in the district for which he is elected. The Judges shall preside in the Courts of the different districts, successively; but no Judge shall hold the Courts in the same district oftener than once in four years; but in case of the protracted illness of the Judges assigned to preside in any district, or any other unavoidable accident to him, by reason of which he shall become unable to preside, the Governor may require any Judge to hold one or more special terms in said districts, in lieu of the Judge assigned to hold the Courts of said district."

A number of amendments were offered by the Republican side of the house, and all voted down.

The bill then passed its second reading.

Adjourned.

TWENTIETH DAY.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock. President Ransom in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Spake.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Messrs. Manning, of Chatham, and Bennett, from the Judicial Committee, and Singletary, from the Committee on Miscellaneous Provisions, submitted reports.

INTRODUCTION OF ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Smyth, col., an ordinance to provide for collecting mortuary and birth statistics. Referred.

Mr. Roberts, of Gates, offered a resolution to add a section to art. 4, to provide for the election of Judges by the people. Referred.

By Mr. Cooper, an ordinance to amend sec. 11, art. 2 of the Constitution. Provides for farming out convicts.

By Mr. George, an ordinance to amend sec 2, art. 6 of the Constitution; electors not to swear to support the Constitution of the United States or of the State. Referred.

By Mr. Cooper, an ordinance to amend art, 2, sec. 7 of the Constitution. Gives to the Indians citizenship and representation, and requires them to pay taxes. Referred.

By Mr. Turner, a resolution to request the State Treasurer to send to the Convention, under the direction of the Sergeant-at-arms, a bond issued in 1862 in favor of the W., C. & R. R. R. Adopted under suspension of the rules.

ORDINANCES ON THIRD READING.

The ordinance in regard to the Public School Fund, (published by us yesterday), came up on its third reading.

Mr. Bowman moved to lay the ordinance on the table. Lost by a vote of 23 to 83.

Mr. Avery moved an amendment, that the moneys obtained from the fines in the different counties be used as a distributive instead of an irreducible fund. Lost.

The ordinance then passed its third and last reading by 82 to 27.

Mr. Avery moved to reconsider the vote by which the ordinance passed its third reading, stating that the bill did not meet the wishes of the people of the West, and he thought a medium might be reached that would suit all parties.

This motion was postponed until Friday next at 12 o'clock.

Ordinance to amend article 4, section 16, of the Constitution, was considered, relating to the rotation of Judges, (published by us yesterday morning). Passed its third reading.

Ordinance providing for the working of public roads by taxation. Giving County Commissioners power in the premises. Consideration postponed.

Ordinance to amend art. 7, sec. 6; providing that county trustees shall not assess their own property. Tabled.

Ordinance allowing electors to vote at any precinct in which they may reside. Tabled.

Ordinance to amend sec. 24, art. 1, so that said section shall read: A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed; and, as standing armies in times of peace are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be kept up; and the military should be kept under strict subordination to, and governed by the civil power; *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall justify the practice of wearing concealed weapons.

After some discussion, on motion of Mr. Barringer, it was re-committed to the Committee on Bill of Rights, in order to be made more positive in its character.

Mr. Bowman moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution in relation to the registration of voters was tabled. Prevailed, and recommitted to the committee on Suffrage and Eligibility.

THE ROBESON COUNTY CONTEST.

The resolution to seat R. M. Norment and Neill McNeill, as delegates from Robeson county, was considered as special order—the Committee having reported adversely upon the resolution.

Mr. Jarvis, dem., offered a resolution that the resolution and majority reports be recommitted to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, with instructions that the Committee adopt rules and regulations for its government in deciding all cases of contested elections that may be referred to it, and that said Committee is hereby empowered in the investigation of any such contest, to send for persons and papers and to appoint one or more commissioners to take testimony, who shall have the power to administer oaths. And that the acting Chairman of said Committee, in any such investigation, shall have power to administer oaths. That the refusal of any person, appearing as a witness before said Committee, or before any commission appointed by said Committee, to answer any question propounded in the course of any investigation had by virtue hereof, shall be guilty of contempt of this Convention.

Mr. Buxton, rep., opposed any further delay in this matter. Time enough had been given to have the whole question fully examined into, and he hoped the course asked would not be taken, in justice to the contestants and to all parties concerned. If this question was recommitted to the Committee the Convention would adjourn before any report could be obtained.

Mr. Manix, rep., moved that Mr. Norment, one of the contestants, should be granted a hearing upon this floor.

Mr. Jarvis advocated the passage of his resolution. There were gentlemen upon this floor who wanted to have the whole matter thoroughly investigated. The contestants themselves had not even alleged that they had obtained a majority of the legal votes of Robeson county, and he could not see why two members should be unseated without sufficient evidence, any more than the two contestants should be seated without the same evidence being produced. The simple fact that the seating and unseating of the parties to the contest would change the whole political complexion of the Convention should not be allowed to control this body. The fact of doing justice to all parties should be the paramount object to be obtained, and he hoped his resolution would be passed, as the whole matter could be investigated within a week.

Mr. Chamberlain, rep., opposed the resolution to recommit, and argued this question at some length.

Mr. Barringer, rep., claimed it was the duty of the gentlemen holding the certificates of election to have given notice that they intended to claim that Messrs. Norment and McNeil had received illegal votes. He would warn the Democrats upon this floor against taking such a revolutionary course as were proposed.

Mr. Manning, of Chatham, dem., had an abiding trust in the people of North Carolina, and he did not think this people could be driven to an unjust conclusion. He thought this people would approve the action of the committee. A party contesting must show beyond all questions that they are entitled to seats; standing upon strict law, the contestants had no claims whatever before this Convention. The contestants had not complied with the law, and the present incumbents were fully entitled to their seats until the contestants had shown legally their titles to the seats. The committee on Privileges and Elections had a right to examine evidence to the fullest extent, he claimed that the Commissioners had a right to decide upon the returns made to them, as they deemed legally so, and the only way to ascertain the real facts in the case was to adopt the resolution to recommit.

Mr. Albertson, rep., said the question to be considered was who should have received the certificates, and not who did receive them. He claimed the Commissioners have not the power to revise the returns of the poll-keepers, but only to add up these returns and issue the certificates upon the result thus obtained.

Mr. Withers, dem., said the contestants did not claim that the Commissioners of Robeson county had acted wrongfully, but that they had received the largest number of votes, and he could see no other course to be pursued than to investigate the matter legally, and to see who were entitled under the actual legal votes cast, to the seats upon this floor. The contested cases, and the Committee should have special rules to control them in such cases. He would not deny to either party the right to examine with alleged frauds. The question should be decided without any party bias, and without regard as to which party might be benefitted thereby, but upon the principle of right to all parties interested.

Mr. Barringer, rep., offered a substitute declaring the seats of the members from Robeson vacant until the question shall be decided, and that the Convention shall take a recess until the matter shall be investigated by the Committee.

Messrs. Jarvis and Tourgee again briefly argued their respective sides of the question.

Mr. Tourgee, rep., argued at some length in advocacy of the resolution of Mr. Buxton and opposed the motion of Mr. Jarvis to recommit.

Mr. Clingman, dem., advocated briefly the motion to recommit, when the previous question was ordered.

Then commenced a scene of filibustering on the part of the Republican side of the House on motions to adjourn and appeals from the rulings of the Chair, which lasted until 4 10 o'clock, at which time the Republican members absented themselves almost in a body from the hall, in order to prevent a quorum.

The Convention refusing to adjourn, Mr. Badger (who had remained in the hall.) called the ayes and nays, which call not being sustained, the motion of Mr. Jarvis to recommit the whole question to the Committee, with instructions, was adopted.

The Convention then adjourned until 10 o'clok to-morrow.

Counties—Their Relations to the State.

[From the Albemarle Times.]

There appears to be no other reason why the State of North Carolina should suffer two hundred and fifty thousand of her citizens to be plundered and robbed than the mere accident of residence. Under the system of county government provided by the Canby instrument, the protection due from our State to all of her people has been withdrawn. In theory we are all North Carolinians; in fact we are inhabitants of petty governments called counties. The fact that our counties were created by the State seems to have sunk out of sight. Is there any reason why a system of government which is extremely oppressive to all those people who live between the Roanoke and Chowan rivers should meet with less disfavor simply because the part of the State between those rivers is known as the counties of Northampton, Bertie and Hertford? Every State is divided into sections called Districts or Parishes or Counties. This is done that the law may be enforced, that justice may be administered, that order may be secured, in the surest and speediest way. It is done that the machinery of State government may run smooth and safe. It is not done for the purpose of conferring a benefit upon a portion of our citizens at the expense of the rest. Whenever a system of government becomes a burden upon two hundred and fifty thousand people out of a population of one million, it is the imperative duty of the whole people to change that system R is none the less so because the oppressed are confined to this or that section. The white men of Halifax, Edgecombe, New Hanover, Granville and Bertie counties are citizens of North Carolina, and entitled to her protection. It will be a disgrace to withold it. Is it possible that the Convention will be unable to provide a system of county government which, while it gives relief to the oppressed tax-payers of Bertie, will satisfy every honest man, wherever he may live in North Carolina? It is impossible. The members of that body will not hand over the land of Macon, of Gaston, of Badger, of Outlaw, the land of Pender, of Pettigrew, and of Shaw, to the hand of the ignorant, the vicious, the mercenary spoiler. Never while Reid and Clingman, while Jarvis and Roberts have tongues to plead for their fellow countrymen. Our condition beggars description. Those who defend it are but parts and parcels of the huge systems of fraud which this miserable Canby instrument has begotten. Gentlemen of the Convention look around you and see who of the delegates from Eastern North Carolina defend this present system of County governments. Are they not sheriffs, county officials or attorneys, who in fact govern counties through the instrumentality of county bonds?

Counties have none of the attributes of Sovereignty. They are altogether creatures of the State, which is as much bound to protect the citizens who live in them from spoilation as if there were no such things as county lines. A county is a particular portion of a State created to facilitate the administration of justice, and the execution of the laws. The protection of property, a duty which belongs to our State government, has been delegated to the Boards of County Commissioners. These Boards, mere agents, having violated the trust, it is the duty of the State to withdraw it. Not to do so is to sanction and adopt the act of an unfaithful and unworthy agent. We say, in plain language, to the Convention, there are two hundred and fifty thousand citizens in this State who desire a change in the system of County governments. Unless it is made, there will be a wide spread demoralization in Eastern Carolina, which will inevitably result in disaster to our section.

This subject demands the exercise of a most exalted patriotism. If the Convention fails to meet the issue and master it, the faith of our people in the professions of party leaders will be sadly impaired. The Boards of County Commissioners must be abolished, or else the Democratic party in North Carolina has become a mere association of men, for the purpose of scrambling for place or profit.

The Last and Only Hope for North Carolina.

A joint stock company composed of the wealthiest and most successful iron manufacturers of Pennsylvania have purchased the celebrated Cranberry iron beds in Mitchell county, North Carolina; and this great mine of wealth is about to be developed. This company which has control of an unlimited amount of capital proposes to buy the half-finished railroad from Johnson city, Tennessee, to Cranberry Iron Works, North Carolina, from which the iron rails has been taken and sold under an act of the Tennessee Legislature, and complete it. When we reflect what a source of wealth this mine will prove to its owners, when we remember that the mine has been pronounced inexhaustible by geologists and that experts have declared that for the manufacture of steel, this ore is the best that has ever been discovered on the continent, when we reflect on the immense amount of steel that is demanded now for the manufacture of steel rails which are being used on many Northern roads and on all roads in Europe, and on the probability that this mine will transport ten thousand tons of freight per day. When we think of all this it is a source of intense mortification and regret that all this wealth should go from North Carolina to enrich and benefit East Tennessee. And why should this be so? We may well ask the question when we consider that the distance from Cranberry Forge to tide-water at Norfolk, via Johnson city, and the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad is 432 miles, while, if the Carolina Central Railroad should extend from Lincolnton to Cranberry via Morganton, the distance from Cranberry to tide-water at Wilmington would be only 310 miles—122 miles shorter than the other route. The last thus connecting at Johnson city with the whole Northwestern system of railroads. This could be done by tapping the Western North Carolina Road at either Morganton or Hickory, though the route by Morganton is a little the shortest. From either Morganton or Hickory to Morristown, Tennessee, the route by Cranberry and Johnson city is 27 miles shorter than by Asheville and Paint Rock. The Carolina Central must have some connection of this sort before it can ever be of any profit to its owners. This is the only railroad scheme by which Eastern North Carolina could be benefited. Wilmington is our largest city and the extension of this road would be of incalculable benefit to it and next to Wilmington Charlotte is most interested in the completion of this road. The advantages to Charlotte resulting from this extension of the Carolina Central would more than offset any injuries she might experience from the completion of the Spartanburg and Asheville or, the Chester and Lenoir Narrow Guage Railroads. The completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad will greatly benefit one section, but the extension of the Carolina Central benefit nearer the whole State. The completion of the former will benefit Richmond and Norfolk, the completion of the latter will benefit Wilmington and North Carolina. We have thrown out these crude suggestions to call attention to the matter, hoping that they may catch the eye of those most interested.—*Charlotte Observer.*

HO! FOR THE SEASHORE.

The Carolina Central Railway Completed to Shelby!

The Last Cross-Tie Down! The Last Rail Laid! The Last Spike Driven!

The Shelby *Banner*, under the above captions, with a six-column cut of a railroad train, has the following to say in regard to the completion of the railroad to that place:

After years of fond hope and patient waiting for the appearance of the Iron Horse in our "City among the hills," we can now say "of a truth," that "the thing is done."

On Tuesday evening, the 21st inst., about dark, the depot was reached, when the "finishing shouts" rent the air, and the wearied workmen, most of whom were negroes, rushed like an avalanche upon the supper and *things*, especially the *latter*, (in the shape of ten or fifteen gallons) which had been prepared for them by the citizens of Shelby, and feasted themselves to their b——es'—hearts' content—then lay down, snoozed and dreamt of past conquests and present victory—sweetly snoring around the long coveted goal—Shelby Depot.

The tank, switch, turn-table, &c., &c., were partly fixed up yesterday, and are being completed to-day. The first regular passenger train arrived yesterday at 10:45, A.M., amidst a great demonstration of joy and gladness—vociferous yells, cheers and general applause rending the air for miles around! And after remaining 10 or 15 minutes, left, with a large number of our citizens on board, bound for Charlotte, Wilmington, Raleigh, New York, and other points. Col. Fremont left for Wilmington. As the train moved off, a long, loud salute was given by the engineer to the large crowd that thronged the departing car and the platform of the Depot. The crowd, in turn, waved it a complimentary salute.

All honor to President Roberts, Col. Fremont and others who have had this great enterprise in hand, for their indomitable energy and perseverance in steadily pushing the work on this road forward, amidst great panics and financial embarrassments! While work on nearly every other road in the South has been suspended on this account, it has been continuously pushed forward on this.

Col. Fremont, the *direct* champion, with his wide awake and indomitable road master, Mr. Sawyer, have been right along with the hands, urging them up and pushing the work to its completion. The Colonel is the best and most successful railroad man in the South.

Shelby, the Star of the West, and Wilmington, the Sun of the East, are now bound together with iron bands which form a mutual, social and commercial compact, long coveted, and never to be severed. Wilmington is our great commercial sea-port, to which we mountaineers will henceforth resort, as we are mutually dependent to a great extent on each other for prosperity and happiness.

To our friends in Lincolnton, Charlotte, Monroe, Lanrinburg, Wadesboro, Lumberton, Wilmington, and other points and stations along the line, we send hearty greetings and congratulations, hoping that henceforth we may see and know more of each other.

NOTE.—An officer of the company, of large experience, and well acquainted with all the difficulties and sacrifices made to complete the line, says: "The Shelby people, as well as those of Wilmington, are more indebted to Mr. Edward Matthews, of New York, than all others combined for the completion of the "Carolina Central" to Shelby, at this early day.

"But for his great energy and his large means, years would have elapsed before this great work could have reached either Charlotte or Shelby. Honor to whom honor is due."

The Law of the Rail.

Some one who has taken the trouble to post himself on the laws governing railroad passenger travel, says that extra charges for failure to buy tickets are universally sustained by the courts, but there must be a full opportunity to buy afforded by the ticket seller. Passengers must show tickets when asked for. As to "stopping off," there is only one decision, which is that a passenger cannot "stop off" and resume his journey without the previous assent of the company. As to the obligation of the road to furnish a seat to a passenger, a decision says: "A passenger who exhibits his ticket need not surrender it until he is furnished with a seat." A railroad is not liable for things stolen out of a passenger's seat, there being no previous delivery to the company's servants; for the same reason, the company is not liable for baggage in the passenger's own care. Passengers who neglect to look after their own baggage on arrival at their destination, cannot recover it if it is lost without fault of the carrier. Baggage left in station-houses for the passenger's convenience, after it has reached its destination, comes under a new class of rights and duties, the baggage-master assuming the position of "gratuitous bailee," who only becomes liable in cases of gross negligence. The obligation of a railroad as carrier ceases when it has delivered to its owner at the place of destination, or when he has reasonable opportunity of receiving and removing it. It will interest sportsmen to know that they may recover for the value of dogs when they entrust them to baggage-masters for hire, because of their exclusion from the passenger car.

[We copy the above from an exchange with the hope that it may be

HOODWINKING THE NEGRO.

The way Ames Played it on "Shep"—A Good One by Senator Alcorn.

Illustrative of how the negroes are led about by the nose by unprincipled men, Senator Alcorn, of Mississippi, who is now in Washington, relates an amusing story. During his last canvass against Ames for the Governorship of the State, there was a very eager contest. As Alcorn employed upward of 1,000 men on his plantation it was feared by the Ames men that they would all vote for their employer. Upon the plantation is an old patriarch by the name of "Shep," who was the property of Alcorn before the war, and who had the most of his life been service on the Alcorn plantation. One day a small-sized, dapper mannered carpet-bagger came up to the Alcorn plantation, and went around secretly electioneering among the negroes. He discovered that "Shep" was a leader among them all, and unless he gained them over it would be useless to look for votes for Ames on the plantation. He fell into conversation with "Shep," and gathered from him the scanty details of his past life. He then went away without saying a word to "Shep" about the election.

Several weeks after that, and a short time before the election, a large letter postmarked Washington, and resplendent with red seals and official stamps, came to the Alcorn plantation addressed to "Shep." It was an event in the old man's life. A meeting of his favorite secret society was at once called and one of the presiding officers who could read was detailed to open and read the awe-inspiring document. It was as follows:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., HEADQUARRETS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY AND GLORIOUS COMMONWEALTH.—My Dear Shep: Although you live at a great distance from me, and although you are only one of many colored children, yet I know all about you. You were born on a plantation near Lynchburg, in Virginia. You were owned there by a man by the name of Charles S mmons. Some years before the war you were sold to Mr. Alcorn in Mississippi. I know Julius, Robert and James Henry Augustus, your boys, as well as Susan Ann Jane, and Roxana Virginia, your daughters. You see, Shep, that although I am a very great man, I know all about my children. I have a watchful care over you all, and have a plan to make you all happy. I want you to vote for Gen. Ames for Governor this fall, and, my dear Shep, I will give you my reasons for so wishing. In the first place Gen. Ames is my officer in your State, and I want you to obey him. Mr. Alcorn is an old slaveholder; you must not vote for him. If Gen. Ames is elected I propose to cut up Mr. Alcorn's plantation and give it to the slaves, who so many years worked for him for nothing. I will give you, my dear Shep, your choice out of the lots when the plantation is cut up. Do not forget to do all you can to get votes for Ames. Good-bye, my dear Shep.

Your friend and benefactor,

U. S. GRANT.

"The great General of the army and navy, and commander of the commonwealth."

This letter carried "Shep" completely by storm. An angel from heaven direct could not have convinced him that the letter was not from the President. He voted for Ames, and carried upwards of 500 votes with him.

The above related incident is only one of the many ways used by unscrupulous politicians to hoodwink the simple-minded and gullible negro.

The Depravity of Mankind.

"What makes a knave a child of God"

"And one of us?—A livelihood."

"What's orthodox and true believing"

"Against a conscience? A good living."

"What makes all doctrine plain and clear?"

"About two hundred pounds a year."

"And that which was proved true before,"

"Prove false again?—Two hundred more."

As suitable to the times as was the above when Butler wrote, is the quotation suitable for to-day. With shocking sensibility does honesty look upon the knaves, (and they are many,) who for a pittance will sell their independence of soul and thought, and truckle to the biddings, tastes and forms of the powerful.

Shame to the conscience of noble man—man whose conscience has matured in an education natural to him—living in the bright blaze of civilization and enlightenment. Shame to God's noblest work, when he sinks his noblest attribute in a conformity to that which makes his soul to sicken, and his heart's blood boil within him. Oh, that peace and plenty would bless our land bountifully, that men might forget their beastly attributes and learn godliness, purity and charity. With what a tame feeling of pleasure does honor, forced by the cursed customs of the times, shake the proffered hand of forsaken principle. Recollections of happy days of yore—of childhood's playfulshouts—and youth's continued fondness—of manhood's noble love—all still endear and bring us near, but watch the approach. Honor bold, but modest and respectful. Forsaken principle shy, blushing and deceitful. The ontward endeavoring to hide the inward man.

"O, tempora, O, mores!"

The Oxford Newspapers.

The Oxford *Leader* is to be discontinued as a separate publication, and merged into the Oxford *Torchlight*.

Our friend, Robert Blow, Esq., the editor of the *Leader*, in bidding temporary farewell to its patrons, promises at an early day to commence the publication of another Conservative paper in Granville county. We feel sorry that he was *Blowed* out so unexpectedly, and are anxious to congratulate him upon the lighting of another torch by which the evils which the Radicals do in old Granville may be exposed to public gaze.

'oles' Circus and Zoological Exposition.

Remember Tuesday, Oct. 5th, Coles' Great Menagerie and Circus exhibits at Wilmington. The following we clip from the Washington *Republican*:

"We always said this town is circus mad, and now we know it. Notwithstanding it threatened to rain thousands of people were not deterred from wending their way to the corner of Ninth and S. streets, where the tents of the riders, gymnasts, aerial swingers, wire dancers and clowns are pitched, and by 7:30 every inch of available space within the vast canvass was occupied. We never saw a tent so crowded before. At the least calculation there were 4,500 people present, and hundreds were turned away. It was a remarkable feature of a remarkable exhibition. In the arena the different sports followed each other in quick succession, and in each, as presented, there was both novelty and originality. The splendid bareback double act of Leon and Vanzant was greatly admired. It was performed with an ease, grace and strength exceedingly agreeable to judges of such things. The single act of Vanzant which followed was very unique and merited the applause it received. The marvelous training of his horse was almost convincing of the fact that animals have souls. The leaping and somersaults were extraordinary, and the final grand act of

The ancestors of the Miltons, according to the Darwinian theory, must have been birds. The upper air seems their natural element, and they fly through it with all the ease and daring of a condor of the Alps. Jessie Orton, the animated message on the telegraphic wire, is also a very pretty feature of the arenic display. The clowns are capital, and they have the merit of freshness and originality. In addition to all this, and the magnificent display of horsemanship by young Leon with five blooded steeds, there are a number of acts introduced very pleasing to the children—though, by the way, everybody is a child at the circus—such as the riding of a pony by a dog, the balancing of the ponies, and many tricks. And now, after leaving the arena, the visitor can see one of the most beautiful giraffes ever exhibited, a large and intelligent sealion, performing lions, elephants, dromedaries, sacred cows and bulls, a great variety of highly-plumaged birds, a steam-man, and many queer wonders of the scientific realm and natural world.

Performance afternoon at 1 o'clock. Evening at 7 o'clock.

THE TAX SALE.

How the City Forces Men to Settle.

The Peculiarities of the Method of Bidding, and the Nature of a Tax Title.

Few readers of the *Daily Advertiser* can have failed to peruse the interesting continued story contributed to this journal recently by General Sherwin—a story full of accurate, if not graphic descriptions of local scenery, and abounding in allusions to people whose names must have been readily recognized by thousands of Bostonians. It bore the title of "City Collector's Notice," and was prefaced as follows:

The owners and occupants of the following described parcels of real estate, situated in the city of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the public, are hereby notified that the taxes thereon severally assessed for the years hereinafter specified, according to the list submitted to me as collector of taxes, remain unpaid, and that said parcels of real estate, or such undivided portions of them as may be necessary, will be offered at public auction for sale at the office of McClellan & Knight, room No. 10, Old State House, on Saturday, Sept. 25, 1874, at 9 o'clock, A.M., for the payment of said taxes, together with costs and charges thereon, unless the same shall be previously discharged.

Doubtless all novel readers who became absorbed in the succeeding columns of the collector's literary production, which was indeed quite suggestive of some of Walt Whitman's loftiest verse, were disappointed at the uncertainty in which the fate of the numerous characters was left. Would Patrick O'Houlihan, whose beautiful estate in Limerick street was so charmingly described by our author, be able at last to raise the four dollars eighty-seven and a half cents necessary to rescue his manor from the clutch of the law, or would that heartless villain, the mortgagee, whom every well-regulated borrower detests with all his impecunious soul, lay his greedy hand upon it? The collector gives no hint, and the story, like the Mystery of Edwin Drood, must be finished, if finished at all, by less worthy hands.

The sequel of General Sherwin's story was duly enacted in the Old State House on Saturday. About thirty persons were present. The auctioneer's list contained a little over twenty-six hundred items, which fact shows, as the number originally advertised for sale was about thirty-five hundred, that the advertisement brought nine hundred delinquents to the collector's office with their tax money in their hands. There was, in fact, a great rush of these eleventh-hour men on Friday, the receipts amounting to something like fifty thousand dollars. Many more called and settled on Saturday, so that the entire number of estates saved from the hammer is considerably over a thousand. The sale began at about nine o'clock in the forenoon and continued until a quarter before four in the afternoon. Every estate on the list was put up, and between seventeen and eighteen hundred were sold. This is, of course, very quick work. The auctioneer announced the estate offered and the amount of the due, circulated mysteriously the monosyllable "All," and unless it was immediately taken said "Monday," indicating that it was postponed until that day. The bidding is quite different from that at ordinary sales. When an estate is put up and a man says he will take it, the auctioneer knocks it down to him unless somebody else offers to take a fraction of it, the law practically requiring the sale of no more of the estate than will suffice to pay the tax. For instance, if Mr. A. offers to take the whole and Mr. B. take three-quarters, the latter gets it unless Mr. A. offers to take a smaller fraction. There is still another peculiarity about these sales not generally understood. John Smith's estate, consisting of a house and land worth, say, three thousand dollars, is in debt for taxes to the amount of forty-five dollars. It is knocked down to William Brown, who merely pays the tax and receives from the city collector a deed of the estate, called a tax title. This deed does not make him the absolute owner of the estate. The law still recognizes John Smith as the owner, and he can redeem his property at any time within two years after the sale by paying Brown the forty-five dollars with ten per cent. interest and all necessary intervening charges. Of course, if the property was not redeemed it would become Brown's, but such things are not allowed to happen. Mortgagees, too, have the right of redemption at any time within two years after being notified of the sale, no matter how long it may be before the notice reaches them, and at the sale they have a prior right over all others to take the estates on which they hold mortgages. The reason for this is obvious. The sales may be adjourned from day to day not exceeding seven days in the whole, and all estates not sold within that time are deeded to the city, to be held subject to redemption like the others. Thus the six or seven hundred estates not sold on Saturday will be put up to-day, and those that then remain will be offered again, and so on from day to day as long as anything is left, to the end of the seventh day. For any further information desired on this subject see McClellan & Knights, or the General Statutes.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

Bishop Atkinson's Appointments.

Appointments by Bishop Atkinson for his Autumnal visitation.

Greensboro	Oct.	12th
Salem	"	13th
Lexington	"	14th
St. Andrews, Rowan co.	"	16th
Christ Church, Rowan co., day after Trinity,	Oct.	17th
Sal

Wilmington Journal

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1875.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Fifteenth Day's Proceedings.

From the Raleigh News.

RALEIGH, September 22th.

Smith, col., arose to a question of personal privilege, in regard to the *News* Reporter styling him "colored," stating that he should hereafter treat that Reporter with dignified indifference.

INTRODUCTION OF ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Bennett, an ordinance to amend art. 2 of the Constitution, providing that no Convention or General Assembly shall act upon any proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, unless the body shall be chosen after the presentation of said amendment. Referred.

By Mr. Sinclair, an ordinance to amend sec. 10, art. 11 of the Constitution, relating to the caring for the deaf and dumb mutes and the insane.

By Mr. Coleman, an ordinance to amend section 7, article 14, of the Constitution. Provides that disqualification of officers from holding any other office, or sitting in the General Assembly, shall not extend to Trustees of the University, or any person holding an office or place, to which no compensation is attached.

By the same, an ordinance to amend article 6. Provides six months residence in a county before voting. Also, that "no person who, since the first day of January, A. D., 1868, has been, or hereafter shall be, convicted of treason, perjury, forgery, larceny, or any other crime, infamous by the laws of the State at the time of the commission thereof, or of corruption or malpractice in office, shall be eligible to office or to a seat in either house of the General Assembly, or be competent or allowed to vote or be a juror, unless he shall have been fully relieved of such disabilities."

By Mr. Bennett, dem., an ordinance amending the Constitution; providing for the exemption from taxation of all agricultural products. Referred.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The question of per diem and mileage of members of the Convention came up as unfinished business, the bill being to pay $5 per day and 20cts. mileage.

Mr. Robbins withdrew his motion to make it a special order for Tuesday next.

Mr. Withers offered an amendment making the pay the same as the ordinance adopted by the Convention regulating the pay of the members of the General Assembly, being $4 per day for the members and 10 cents mileage.

The main question being ordered, the substitute of Mr. Withers was adopted by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. President, Allison, Allman, Anderson, of Clay, Anderson, of Madison, Bateman, Bean, Bennett, Bingham, Blocker, Bowman, Buxton, Bryan, Carter, Clingman, Coleman, Cowell, Cunningham, Dula, Durham, Everett, Faircloth, Faison, Farrior, French, George, Grantham, Green, Hampton, Harrington, Hassel, Henderson, Hinnant, Hoffman, Holton, Jones, of Caldwell, King, of Lenoir, Love, Lowe, Manning, of New Hanover, Massey, McCandless, McCorkle, McEachin, Morehead, Motz, Neal, Nicholas, Nowell, Patterson, Price, Redwine, Reid, Robbins, Robberts, of Davidson, Roberts, of Gates, Rumley, Scott, of Onslow, Shober, Sinclair, Singletary, Snake, Summers, Turner, Vaughan, Watts, Wilcox, Wilson, Withers, Woodfin—72.

NAYS—Messrs. Badger, Barrow, Bell, Blivens, Boyd, Bullock, Cary, Chamberlain, Crossy, Davis, Dixon, Dockery, Dula, Durham, Faircloth Goodwin, Grantham, Hampton, Hinnant, Hodge, Holton, Horton, Jordan, Justice, Kerr, King, of Lenoir, Lowe, Mannix, Manning, of New Hanover, Massey, McCabe, McCandless, McDonald, Munden, Nowell, O'Hara, Page, Scott, of Jones, Smyth, Taylor, Thorne, Tourgee, Wheeler, Wilcox, Woodfin, and Young—53.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Allman, Anderson, of Madison, Avery, Bennett, Bingham, Bunn, Byrd, Carter, Clingman, Coleman, Cooper, Cowell, Cunningham, Everett, Faison, Farrior, George, Green, Harrington, Hassel, Henderson, Jarvis, Jones, of Caldwell, King, of Pitt, Kirby, Love, Manning, of Chatham, Marshall, McCorkle, McEachin, Morehead, Motz, Neal, Nicholson, Patterson, Price, Redwine, Reid, Robbins, Roberts, of Gates, Scott, of Onslow, Shepherd, Shober, Sinclair, Singletor, Spake, Summers, Turner, Watts, Wilson, Withers—56.

Messrs. Shepherd, Taylor, Justices Tourgee, Vaughan, Withers, Woodfin, Durham, Faircloth, and Kerr, explained their votes, and Mr. Blocker explained that he could not vote for the measure conscientiously, and therefore asked to be excused from voting.

CALENDAR.

The ordinance to reduce the number of Senators to 25 was considered on its second reading.

Mr. Barringer favored the resolution.

Mr. Vaughan advocated the measure briefly.

Mr. Badger favored the passage of the ordinance, and moved the question be postponed until Wednesday next.

Mr. Clingman would be inclined to make a reduction of the Senators to some 35, providing this should not go into effect until the next apportionment.

The motion to postpone was adopted.

On motion, the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Chamberlain, rep., favored the granting of the pardon asked at the hands of this Convention. He thought this body had full and ample powers to do so. The General Assemblies had so thought, and he did not like to see these technicalities now being brought forward. He did not propose to appeal to the feelings of the members of the Convention, but he would now ask them to consider the matter as a naked proposition as to whether the disabilities of W. W. Holden should not be removed.

Mr. King, of Lenoir, thought that if the Legislature did not have the power, the Convention must necessarily have it.

Mr. Reid said a mere ordinance will have no other effect than an act of the General Assembly, and being in conflict with the Constitution would be void. An amendment to the Constitution would confer the power on the General Assembly and then it might be wrightfully exercised.

Mr. Tourgee was acquainted with the causes which led to the action of Gov. Holden in 1870. He had then opposed and entered his protest against what was done by the Executive—not that he opposed the end aimed, but he doubted the propriety of the matter in which this end was sought to be accomplished. But we should now seek to appreciate the circumstances under which Gov. Holden then acted. He thought what there was of error in his actions was an error of the head and not of the heart. He thought but for the steps taken by Gov. Holden at that time to suppress the insurrectionary movements in the State that this conduct on the part of the secret societies would have led to civil war. He had been fully convinced that the act asked was not legislative in its character.

Pending the consideration of the question, the Convention adjourned.

SIXTEENTH DAY.

THURSDAY, September 23.

Mr. Manning, of Chatham, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted a report in relation to the Robeson county contested election case, which was voluminous in its character, and cannot be given as full as its importance demands. The report in substance recites that the contestant, Messrs. McNeil and Norment, must have their right to the seats established by a comparison of the poll books, etc., and that all the testimony in the case must be before the Committee, and prays the Convention to take such order as it may seem necessary to meet the ends of justice, and recommend that the resolution ousting the present incumbents, Messrs. McEachin and Sinclair, do not pass. That the certificate of the Sheriff made out a *prima facie* case for the incumbents, and that it is for the contestants to rebut this and establish their right to the seats. That there was no competent testimony before the Committee on this subject. That the act of Assembly giving contested elections to the General Assembly, as applicable to this case, has not been complied with by either the contestants or incumbents.

This act does not apply, and the Convention must make rules to govern the case.

Mr. Chamberlain, rep., submitted a report in behalf of the minority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, claiming that the contestants, Norment and McNeill, received a majority of the votes cast in the county of Robeson, and were therefore entitled to seats in the Convention; that the Board of Commissioners acted illegally in throwing out the vote from certain precincts whereby the present incumbents received their certificates of election. It alleges that the whole affair was a specie of fraud perpetrated for political ends. And this minority was of the opinion that this question did not come under the provisions of regular contests, the certificates of election having been given on improper returns.

Mr. Manning moved that both the majority and minority reports be printed and made the special order for Tuesday next at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Buxton moved it be made special order for Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Manning's resolution prevailed by a vote of 55 to 54.

INTRODUCTION OF ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Stallings, an ordinance to amend sec. 3, art. 5 of the Constitution. Provides for the taxation of dogs. Referred.

By Mr. Avery, an ordinance providing for the establishment and working of public roads and bridges by taxation. Referred.

By Mr. Wheeler, a resolution to adjourn *sine die*. Lies over.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The bill to remove the disabilities imposed upon W. W. Holden by the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment in 1871, was taken up as unfinished business.

Mr. Albertson, rep., as a member of the committee which reported unanimously adversely upon the bill, stated that the report was correct as far as he then understood the question, he not being then clearly of the opinion that this body had the right to act upon this question. But by a subsequent thorough investigation of the matter, he had come to the conclusion that this action might be termed "necessary legislation" ordered and allowed by the act calling the Convention. That this was a necessary incident attendant upon all bodies, and he did not deem the Legislature in calling this Convention meant to prevent such "legislation" as would be embraced in the passage of the bill now being considered. Whatever power of legislation the Legislature itself did not possess could not be included in the restrictions imposed upon this Convention, and hence he held that this action was entirely within the province of this body.

Mr. Hassell, dem., had not expected any argument upon the report of the Committee, as he had supposed the workings of this Convention would be abridged; this question was not introduced into the campaign, and he thought it should not have been introduced here; but it had been done, and those who favored it had discussed its merits fully, with a view, as he thought, if the measure could not be passed, to make political and party capital in the next canvass. In alluding to the leadership of Mr. Tourgee of the Republican side of the House, he said he would like to see the "native element" a little more prominent on this floor in the framing of this Constitution. He reviewed at some length the speeches of Mr. Tourgee during the sitting of the Convention, and characterized his allusion to Christ as a carpet-bagger as an insult to the Convention and as blasphemous in the extreme. The speaker then reviewed the action of Gov. Holden, for which cause he is now banniced. He had at one time resolved never to vote again, but the actions of that official in organizing an army to make war upon the citizens of his State had absolved him from that resolution, and he had then voted to overthrow those in high places who could so act, and should continue to exercise this right in order to assist in protecting his people from such lawless actions. He then argued against the right of the Convention to grant the pardon asked. He favored pardon and amnesty in its broadest sense, and he would go with those who favored putting the pardoning power in the hands of the Legislature, and he doubted not the next Legislature would grant this pardon.

Mr. Berringer, rep, was a member of the Judiciary Committee, and still entertained the opinion that this body had no right to act in the premises, as no argument yet deduced had changed his opinion. He would vote for the removal of the disabilities of W. W. Holden on personal grounds, but not as a public right, as he did not endorse the action of Gov. Holden in 1870, deeming that he had pursued a course altogether wrong in the effort to accomplish the end desired. He did not approve of the Governor then allowing himself to be influenced by the "carpet-baggers" and the negroes—the former did not sufficiently understand the wants and feelings of the people of North Carolina, and the latter had not been sufficiently long acquainted with political matters and the management of the affairs of the State to know what was the best to be done for the people of North Carolina. These people had improved in knowledge, and had become a power that was felt and recognized. He would cheerfully however, vote to place the power asked in the hands of the General Assembly, and let that body exercise that privilege. He was one of a Committee of three, that having seen the corruption that was being perpetrated under the Holden administration, visited that official and urged him to put a stop to it, but he had declined to do so, and hence he could not now sympathize fully with him.

Mr. Stallings, dem., stated that he did not think a minister of the Gospel lost his citizenship or his right to participate in the political affairs of the country. His personal feelings would lead him to remove the disabilities asked for, but he was not here to exercise these personal feelings, and he believed the only power this body possessed was to pass a general law governing such cases.

Mr. Tourgee replied to the remarks of Mr. Hassell, defending his action upon the floor and especially his allusion to the fact that "Christ was a carpet-bagger." He denies that he had compared himself to the Son of God, but that he had only referred to language to be found in the Bible itself. He continued at some length in his assault upon the clerical robes of Mr. Hassell and in defence of the name "carpet-bagger."

Mr. Jarvis moved the previous question.

Mr. Vaughan moved an adjournment, it being 2:30 o'clock, which motion prevailed, leaving the motion for the previous question pending.

SEVENTEENTH DAY.

Mr. Reid, from Committee on Executive Department, reported a bill authorizing the General Assembly to exercise the right of pardon in cases of impeachment, but such pardon shall not be extended until 5 years after such impeachment, and shall not restore such person to the office from which he may have been deposed. It also provides for the abolishment of the office of Lieut. Governor, and reduces the terms of all Executive officers to two years.

Mr. Munden, from the same Committee, submitted a minority report opposing the proposition of the majority to abolish the office of Lieutenant Governor and the reduction of the terms of office.

INTRODUCTION OF ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Woodfin, rep., an ordinance concerning the publication of ordinances, resolutions, &c., of this Convention. Referred.

By Mr. Green, dem., an ordinance providing for the election of Attorney General and Solicitors by a joint vote of the General Assembly. Referred.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The question of the removal of W. W. Holden's disabilities came up as unfinished business.

The question recurring upon the previous question called by Mr. Jarvis, the called was not sustained.

The question recurred upon the adoption of the substitute of Mr. Avery and his motion to recommit.

Mr. Turner stated that he would like to close the debate, although that debate, under general parliamentary rules, had been accorded to the mover, the gentleman from Wake.

Mr. Badger, rep., took the floor and briefly stated that he had nothing to add to the remarks he made on Wednesday, and having so promised the friends upon the other side of the house, he moved the previous question.

Mr. Avery asked to withdraw his substitute, and his motion to recommit, which substitute was covered by the bill reported this morning from the Committee on the Legislative Department.

Mr. Tourgee objected, claiming the gentleman had no right to withdraw his substitute, it being the property of the house.

The President decided that Mr. Avery had a right to withdraw his substitute, the same not having been acted upon.

From this decision Mr. Tourgee appealed, which appeal was lost by a vote of 91 to 15.

Mr. Badger stated that he had called the previous question against his wishes, and seeing that parties on both sides were disposed to continue the debate, he withdrew the motion for the previous question.

Mr. Jarvis renewed the motion, but not persisting in this motion.

Mr. Turner, dem., took the floor in opposition to the passage of the bill to remove Holden's disabilities, and spoke at some length upon the merits of the question, reviewing the acts of the Holden administration.

During Mr. Turner's remarks Mr. Faircloth, by permission, stated that as a member of the Judiciary Committee he was not present when the Committee consulted on this ordinance and that he did not concur with the majority of the Committee. He, however, makes no complaint against the Committee. He only wished to exclude a conclusion.

Mr. Morehead moved the previous question, which call was sustained.

The ordinance upon its second reading failed to pass by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Albertson, Badger, Barringer, Barrow, Bateman, Bean, Bell, Black, Blivens, Bowman, Boyd, Bullock, Buxton, Bryan, Cary, Chamberlain, Crossy, Davis, Dixon, Dockery, Dula, Durham, Faircloth Goodwin, Grantham, Hampton, Hinnant, Hodge, Holton, Horton, Jordan, Justice, Kerr, King, of Lenoir, Lowe, Mannix, Manning, of New Hanover, Massey, McCabe, McCandless, McDonald, Munden, Nowell, O'Hara, Page, Scott, of Jones, Smyth, Taylor, Thorne, Tourgee, Wheeler, Wilcox, Woodfin, and Young—53.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Allman, Anderson, of Madison, Avery, Bennett, Bingham, Bunn, Byrd, Carter, Clingman, Coleman, Cooper, Cowell, Cunningham, Everett, Faison, Farrior, George, Green, Harrington, Hassel, Henderson, Jarvis, Jones, of Caldwell, King, of Pitt, Kirby, Love, Manning, of Chatham, Marshall, McCorkle, McEachin, Morehead, Motz, Neal, Nicholson, Patterson, Price, Redwine, Reid, Robbins, Roberts, of Gates, Scott, of Onslow, Shepherd, Shober, Sinclair, Singletor, Spake, Summers, Turner, Watts, Wilson, Withers—56.

Messrs. Shepherd, Taylor, Justices Tourgee, Vaughan, Withers, Woodfin, Durham, Faircloth, and Kerr, explained their votes, and Mr. Blocker explained that he could not vote for the measure conscientiously, and therefore asked to be excused from voting.

CALENDAR.

The ordinance to reduce the number of Senators to 25 was considered on its second reading.

Mr. Barringer favored the resolution.

Mr. Vaughan advocated the measure briefly.

Mr. Badger favored the passage of the ordinance, and moved the question be postponed until Wednesday next.

Mr. Clingman would be inclined to make a reduction of the Senators to some 35, providing this should not go into effect until the next apportionment.

The motion to postpone was adopted.

On motion, the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

"The Melancholy Days the Saddest of the Year."

In lack of other more practical matter the "September days" have become a subject of newspaper moralizing. When the year began in March this month was so-called from its being the seventh month. By the commencement of the year two months earlier the name has become inappropriate, as have the names of October, the eight month of the primitive Roman year, but the tenth month of the Julian year in our calendar; November, the Roman ninth month, and our eleventh; December, the Roman tenth, month, and our twelfth. The Saxons called September *gerst monat*, or barley month, because they then realize this crop, which was an important crop to them on account of the favorite beverage which they brewed from it. In Switzerland September is still called harvest month. On the 23rd of this month the sun enters the constellation *Libra*, and passes to the Southward of the equator, thus producing the autumnal equinox, a period often accompanied by storms. The astronomical autumn begins about September 23, and lasts till about December 21, but in popular language in this country, autumn comprises the months of September, October and November.

An American poet has spoken of the autumn days as "melancholy days, the saddest of the year." The majority of mankind will not agree with this sentiment. It is by no means "melancholy" to escape the melting heats and peculiar diseases of summer. It is not the least sad to be delivered from the plague of flies, and to be able to pass the day without brushing them away with one hand while at work with the other. Nor is it at all tending to lassitude or dejection of spirits that in the nights of autumn a man can sleep without disturbance from heat or mosquitoes. Indeed, it is rather exhilerating than otherwise to see how those insects which have been destroyers of our peace during the summer exhibit signs of debility and are evidently passing into a moribund state. To flies and mosquitoes, to wasps and beetles the autumn may be "the melancholy days, the saddest of the year," but not to their emancipated victim, man.

The beginning of autumn is really the most animated and yet peaceful season of the whole year. There are those who dispute weather spring or autumn is more beautiful. Spring has the advantage of contrast with the inertia and cold of winter. It is a kind of resurrection—a striking type of that which is peculiarly known by that name. The grave of winter gives up it dead. The naked forest put on a green and glorious vesture. The rivers, freed from the ice, roll singing and shining to the sea. The leaden skies become radiant, and the birds in the woods and gardens pour forth anthems of joy and hope. And yet autumn, especially in our American climate, has great attractions. Its moderated temperature, even after a summer like the last, which has not been of extreme heat, is especially grateful. The abundant rains of this season have left the vegetation almost as green as in midsummer. The skies are clear and the atmosphere pure and bracing. In the meadows and the valleys, on the uplands and the hillsides, men are at work to gather in the golden harvest. There is no happier sight to look upon among human employments than the laborers reaping the fruits of their peaceful toil during the summer, those fruits upon which millions of human beings are to be fed, while the blue, vast heaven smiles benignantly above, and the merry voices of the harvestmen make music below. As has been well said: What grand subjects, mellowed by the setting suns of departed centuries, do these harvest fields bring before a picture-loving eye! Abraham among his reapers; Jacob laboring to win Rachel; Joseph and the great granaries of Egypt; Ruth standing in tears among the alien corn, and the harvest of Palestine, amid which our Saviour walked by the side of His disciples."

The moralists have never failed to avail themselves of autumn as a lesson to mortals whose "summer of life is past and whose harvest is ended," and who have before them only the wintry years of old age, and "the dark river with the sluggish tide," as a Roman poet has described death beyond. It is suitable and perhaps well to remind men by such analogies of their brief stay upon earth, and how all things here are transient. At the same time it ought to be a right use of the opportunities in youth and manhood the autumn of existence, like that of the year, may be made a harvest festival of the fruits of a good life, yielding pleasant memories and immortal hopes. Cicero, in his noble essay on "Old Age," has beautifully described the serenity and calm of the closing hours of man's mortal career, when it follows a life wisely and temperately employed, and in which the seeds of virtue, falling upon good ground, have germinated and taken root, and brought forth flowers that will shed fragrance over even the grave, and fruits that will endure forever.

THERE are thirty thousand people in Fall River, Mass. One-half of those, fifteen thousand, are mill operatives who have been on a strike for six weeks. Winter is at hand, and much suffering is anticipated. Men and women, boys and girls, haunt the streets haggard and pale, and exhibiting already the pinching effects of want. The strike began because the mill owners proposed to reduce wages ten per cent. This was resisted. Now the operatives are ready to resume, but the mill owners are not. The stock of goods is large and, owing to the highness of money and the general prostration of trade, orders are few, and to go on producing without finding consumers, is not an encouraging prospect. Had not the strike occurred, work would still be in progress, but the manufacturers have found the pause more advantageous than going on, and now they are on a "strike." The outlook is very bad for the poor operatives.

GEN. MCCLELLAN and family, who arrived from Europe last week, are at their summer residence near Orange, N. J., where they remain until November, when they will go to New York for the winter.

THE GULF STORMS

Later Particulars from the Disastrous Tidal Wave.

Devastation of Houses and Destruction of Merchandise—But Wholesale Ruin on the Island Not Apprehended—Ten Men Drowned on the Breakwater at the Bar.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 20.

The *Times*, from information obtained from papers and passengers, gives the following account of the storm at Galveston. To briefly summarize the disaster: A gale from the south by Wednesday at midday reached such proportions that the captains of steamers accustomed for generations to traverse this portion of the Gulf declined to put to sea. Almost simultaneously with this determination, a ship-yard at the extreme eastern end of the island had been inundated, and men were fleeing for their lives. A rapidly falling barometer indicated an increase of the storm, and the waters of the Gulf, which is on the south side of the island and in the rear of the city, gradually commenced to encroach. The gardens of scattered residences skirting the beach were soon overflowed, the water during the day reaching a depth of two feet. All day long and during Thursday it blew a hurricane, pushing the Gulf water over the entire island, and covering even the highest elevations to the depth of two feet and a half. This side embraces an area of perhaps twelve blocks of buildings, extending from Mechanics street to Market, a distance of two squares, intitudinally, and from Centre street to Bath avenue, about six squares, longitudinally. In the entire rear east and west ends of the city the water rose to a sufficient depth to flood large wooden edifices, many of which are very valuable. The residence portion of the city was most affected from Fremont street, where this section begins. For a distance of at least one mile west every garden and every foundation is destroyed. Domiciles are scattered promiscuously in the centre of the thoroughfares, many of them being jammed together. Further to the west, in the neighborhood of Oleander Park, where there are many small farms and stylish residences, the water is reported to have reached a depth of from six to nine feet. A similar story is told of the eastern end of the island, which extends from Centre street at least one mile and a half. In the business section of the city large stocks of goods are kept on the ground floors, and one can estimate the injury which thirty inches of sea water would involve. It is fair to presume that the earnings of an entire year will be exhausted in repairing the damages. Probably vegetation has been utterly destroyed. But that the island is involved in wholesale ruin, we do not apprehend.

The storm commenced Wednesday, and raged with great violence until late Friday night; knocking down some hundred small tenements; unroofing several churches and residences; knocking down signs, awnings and other hangings. The Strand Market was several times two feet deep. Three large schooners lying in the harbor were swamped. One steam boat and two tugs were sunk, one being completely demolished. One of Morgan's steamships was driven against the wharf, but only slightly damaged. One large English bark was forced from its moorings and driven ashore. One sea comes forty feet on land. Some ten men working on the breakwater at the bar, were drowned. The Health Officer, Dr. G. W. Peet, and his grandson, are drowned; his house was carried off. One negro woman was killed by a house falling, after having floated fifty feet. The railroad track is torn up in twenty places on the island. The bridge is partly destroyed. Culverts on both roads are washed out, and the damages are variously estimated at from $100,000 to $200,000. The storm was a regular cyclone, but the wind was not very heavy, though the water was higher than during the great storms of 1867 and 1871. A committee has been organized for the relief of the sufferers, who are principally residents on the Gulf side and Bay shore. The storm extended to Hempstead, on the Texas Central, and Willis, on the Great Northern Road, doing damage along the entire route, including the city of Houston.

THE CITY'S EXPOSED POSITION—CHARACTER AND SITUATION OF THE COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS:

A large number of Texans in this city were much excited on Saturday over the dispatches concerning the inundation and hurricane at Galveston. Many persons having large property interests in that city were seeking for news throughout the day at the commercial and financial houses which are in communication with Texas. Many gave free credence to the reports. Others, who had been endeavoring to get private dispatches from Houston and vicinity, and had either totally failed, or only received intelligence of a lack of information, were inclined to think, or at least to hope, that the dispatches were greatly exagerated.

Those acquainted with the history of Galveston for the past 25 years were apprehensive of a great calamity. They thought the total submersion of Galveston only a matter of time, unless some means could be found for protecting the foundations of the city. The expense of any effectual and durable protection would prove so great as to be entirely out of the question at present. The fact that communication with Houston was interrupted was considered as very discouraging. S. W. House, a guest at the Grand Central Hotel, and for thirty years past a resident of Houston, Texas, gave some information to a reporter of the *Tribune* concerning previous destructive visitations. He was in Galveston in 1867, when the city was submerged to a depth of seven feet, and states that it is not uncommon for a strong east wind to bring in a tidal wave sufficient to flood the streets to a depth of from one to two feet. Mr. House's statement was substantially as follows:

Galveston is situated at the eastern extremity of Galveston Island, a low strip of land, a mile wide at the city, and stretching from the entrance of Galveston Bay along the coast a distance of 25 or 30 miles. It is a little more than a sand bar, and is separated from the main land by a navigable channel two miles wide. The island is perfectly flat, but notwithstanding its exposed position produces excellent oranges, lemons, bananas, and other tropical fruits. It is only seven feet above the sea level at the city, which is built partially upon piles. Galveston has a population of 33,000, and after New Orleans is the most important commercial city of the extreme Southwest. It exports yearly millions of dollars' worth of cotton, hides, tallow, wool, and pecans. There were 16,000 bales of cotton stored in the city before the present inundation, valued at $1,000,000. An English line of steamships runs between Galveston and European ports, and the coast trade is extensive. Considering the frequent recurrence of destructive tidal waves and the utter exposure of the city to an enemy in time of war, Mr. House said, it is a matter of surprise that enterprise should have placed there such great commercial interests. The channel between the island and the main land furnishes a safe harbor for the shipping in ordinary weather, but it is almost sure destruction to vessels to be found there whenever a large tidal wave comes rolling in. They are either dashed to pieces against the wharves or stranded. When there is prospect of trouble, the ship makes all haste to get into Galveston Bay, which offers comparative security.

The most important part of the city is called the Strand, and fronts upon the open sea. Here are situated many of the great warehouses and imposing business blocks, which in solidity and appearance, compare well with the commercial buildings of the great Northern cities. There are no cellars to the houses, and no wells, for blackish water is reached by excavating four feet. The city depends for its water supply upon cisterns, erected on scaffolds. As the ground floors of the warehouses, notwithstanding frequent warnings, are always full of merchandise, the destruction of property in this instance must have been great, as the water is reported to have submerged the island to a depth of seven or eight feet.

Mr. House said that several equinoxial storms nearly prevailed between September 12th and 24th each year, and that they were always attended with more or less danger to the city. Frequently the winds from the Gulf attain almost the power of a hurricane. The destructive storm of 1867 came with frightful rapidity upon the city and to judge from the unauthenticated reports the present storm exceeded that in fury. The sailors acquainted with the tropical seas were the first to give the alarm, noticing the falling barometer and the consternation of seabirds. The storm was preceded by rain. The wind grew stronger from the east or south-east until it assumed the strength of a hurricane, driving the waters of the Gulf before it. Suddenly all the winds of the Gulf seemed to converge towards the Texan coast, and piled up the waters until a vast wave was sent rolling toward the coast. This wave, Mr. House said, was from 30 to 50 feet high, but to the terrified inhabitants appeared to be much higher. The city was flooded to a depth of seven feet in the course of five hours, and after the cessation of the storm the flood took an equal time to subside. The destruction to shipping was great. The streets were filled with sand. Notwithstanding the annual danger, the city makes little preparation for such inundations. It is powerless to cope with them. Previous to 1867 a tidal wave submerged the island in 1837, when only two or three houses stood on the site of the present city. At that time a great many vessels were left high and dry on the island.

Mr. House apprehends great loss of life if the present storm did not abate within 24 hours, and at last accounts—not considered to be wholly trustworthy—it was still raging. It is reported that the new bridge of the Gulf and Sante Fe Railroad, partially built had been swept away, and that 20 feet of the old bridge had been also destroyed. In that case there would be no escape for the inhabitants to the mainland. Houston, which is 50 miles up Galveston Bay, is considered safe. There are several coast towns of minor importance which would be imperiled if the storm were as great as that of 1867. Mr. House said that the dredging fleet was in the bay, 40 miles from Galveston, and being in a well protected port, was probably safe. The bay is framed like a basin, with a small aperture, so that if the storm prevailed for any length of time from the southeast, the water would pile up in the bay, and then if the wind should shift to the north, might effect the destruction of Galveston, as it rushed back to the Gulf.

DESTRUCTION OF SAN BANARDINO, MATAGORDA, AND CEDAR LAKE.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 22.—The surgeon of the steamship Australia, ashore at San Barnardino, reports every house in San Barnardino washed away. All the people except five, who took refuge on the steamer, were saved. Not a house is standing on Buffalo bayou. Two houses left in Matagorda. The town of Cedar Lake is washed away—All lost.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The *Times* special from Galveston, 22d, says the Australia lies five and a half feet under water. The body of Will Blunt, lost with Dr. Peel, is found. Six bodies were found in different parts of the bay yesterday. The bark Mary Queen and schooners Minerva and Amos, from Houston are high and dry. The schooner Adelaide is ashore on high ground. The schooner Christiana will prove a total loss. The steamship Harlan gave all the provisions she could spare to Indianola. The town of Velasco was entirely swept away. The storm or cyclone appears to have taken in its course a belt of country some forty miles in width, from the north of Galveston Island, extending to the north of Houston. The hurricane swept over this entire section of coast to the west of Indianola into the Gulf. Galveston was to the south of the more severe storm.

An Important Movement—Improvement of the Catawba River in Prospective.

We called at the Central Hotel, yesterday, upon Col. S. F. Abert, who has been sent out by the United States Corps of Engineers, under instructions of an act passed at the last session of Congress, introduced by Representative Vance, of North Carolina, to gather information and make an examination, it necessary, of the Catawba River between Old Forts, McDowell county, N. C., and the South Carolina line, a distance of about 200 miles. The design of this examination, is to ascertain if such improvements of the river as to make it navigable, are feasible. Col. Abert has been in the Western part of the State on the same business, and was here to gather additional information of gentleman residing in this city, as to the feasibility of the idea, and the feeling of the people on the subject. He has consulted with a number of persons regarding the stream, but has really arrived at no definite conclusion as yet. He left last night for Raleigh, to trace up, if possible, a survey of the river which was made under authority of the State in 1828, from which he expects to learn facts which will aid him in his report. He thinks the Catawba a very beautiful stream for purposes of navigation, but does not as yet know enough about the river to form an idea as to what would be the better plan for making it navigable, whether by locks or dams or by removing obstructions from the bed.

He thinks the improvement would be a great benefit to the people at large, affording them additional facilities for shipping and reducing freight rates. He sees how it would be of advantage to Charlotte, if in nothing else in the bringing of lumber from the West.

This visit of Col. Abert, is, of course, but the first step, and public expectation need not yet be raised. After examining the survey among the State papers at Raleigh, he will prepare a report which will be submitted to the next Congress. If he reports favorably that body may make an appropriation for a survey, and after this for the improvement, but there are so many contingencies that all conjectures as to the probable result of this first step, would be idle. We sincerely trust that something may grow out of it. The river can be made navigable; no one questions this, and the benefits to be derived from such navigation, are obvious. We feel satisfied, after conversation with Col. Abert, that he is favorably disposed to the scheme, though he did not say so in express terms, nor did he say that he thought the work could be done at such cost as would render the enterprise entirely practicable; yet he gave us to understand that much worse streams are navigated, and that this one will probably be, if our Senators and Representatives in Congress put forth the proper efforts in the proper direction. We hope they will not fail to do this.—*Charlotte Observer.*

A tramp arrested in New York State the other day declared that he'd rather loaf around on one meal per day than to work for a thousand dollars per minute. If politicians would only be as honest in expressing themselves.

BY TELEGRAPH.

YELLOW FEVER.

A Vessel from Cuba Arrives in New York With the Epidemic on Board—Discharges at Quarantine in Violation of Law—Fruitless Search for the Vessel.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Agricultural Bureau Statistics—Commission of Valuation Appointed—Chicago Custom House—Customs—Revenue Receipts

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

A Murderer Taken from Jail and Lynched—Wife Murder, Arson and Suicide—Death at His Mother's Grave, &c.

NEWS IN GENERAL.

Insurgent Victory. The Pope and the Toleration Clause in the Constitution of Spain—The Porte Still Stubborn. Shipwrecks.

GOLD 16 5-8.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE JOURNAL.]

NEW YORK,

Insurance Convention Foreclosure—Horse Disease—Suicide—Fire.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The following officers have been elected by the Insurance Convention to serve next year:

President—Roe, Mich.

Vice-President—Pittsburg, Mich.

Secretary—Steph. H. Rhodes, Mass.

A sailor belonging to the brig Washburn, from Matanzas, is down with the yellow fever in the Brooklyn hospital. He is not expected to recover. Before becoming speechless he notified the officers that the Washburn came from Matanzas with a cargo of sugar, which was discharged while the vessel lay at quarantine. The patient was taken to the hospital on Saturday last, while the nature of the disease was not discovered until Thursday. Search has been made for the infected vessel, but without success.

In a suit in the Supreme Court for the foreclosure of a $700,000 mortgage on the Bleecker Street Railroad, Dr. J. W. Ramsey, one of the stock-holders, has been appointed receiver. Wm. C. Duryea has filed an assignment for the benefit of creditors. Wm. M. Shudlow has been appointed assignee.

The horse disease is apidly spreading throughout New Jersey. The disease is pronounced of the *Cerebro Spinal Menengitis* type.

HUDSON, Sept. 25.—Capt. W. Stradham, of the steamer City of Hudson, shot himself while seated on his mother's grave in the Episcopal Cemetery at Athens. Since the recent robberies on his boat he has been very much depressed. This is supposed to have been the cause of the rash act.

WATERTOWN, Sept. 27.—A fire last night entirely destroyed one section of Leggart & Davis's paper and sack factory, with a large amount of paper stock. The fire was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. The total loss will amount to $30,000; fully insured. One man was suffocated.

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans Decrease	$700,000
Specie Decrease	175,000
Legal Tenders (Decrease)	625,000
Deposits Decrease	255,000
Reserve Decrease	2,500,000

WASHINGTON.

Cotton Report—Commission—Chicago Custom House—Revenue, &c.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The September report of the Department of Agriculture says of the corn crop:

"Could it be thoroughly ripened its aggregate would exceed any previous crop, and the yield per acre would be one of the best, notwithstanding the losses by overflow of bottoms and the saturation of heavy flat soils, such losses proving much less than the usual damages by drought and insects, while the rains have greatly benefitted the crops on drier and higher soils. Nearly everywhere corn is late in maturing from one to two weeks. The general high condition is still maintained, the average being one per cent. higher than in August."

The State averages are as follows:

Maine, 105; New Hampshire, 100; Vermont, 98; Massachusetts, 100; Connecticut, 108; New York, 99; New Jersey, 111; Pennsylvania, 108; Delaware, 100; Maryland, 106; Virginia, 112; North Carolina, 104; South Carolina, 87; Georgia, 90; Florida, 83; Alabama, 111; Mississippi, 116; Ohio, 97; Louisiana, 85; Texas, 89; West Virginia, 107; Arkansas, 103; Tennessee, 114; Kentucky, 103; Michigan, 101; Indiana, 83; Illinois, 95; Wisconsin, 60; Minnesota, 72; Iowa, 92; Missouri, 111; Kansas, 109; Oregon, 100; Nebraska, 93; California, 95.

Hon. R. B. Vance, of North Carolina; James Stevenson, of Washington; and A. T. Davidson of Ashville, N. C., have been appointed as Commissioners to appraise the lands recently recovered to the Cherokee Indians in North Carolina.

The new Chicago Custom House Commission have submitted their report to the Secretary of the Treasury. They recommend the strengthning and completion of the concrete foundations. Also, that certain parts of the building be taken down.

In referring the report to the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, the Secretary directs him to proceed to carry out the improvements at once.

CUSTOMS.

Receipts to-day	$565,931 74
" for the month	7,904,598 68
For the fiscal year	87,984,716 99

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Receipts to-day	$396,411 68
" for the month	5,898,559 04
For the fiscal year	24,799,540 63

MISSOURI.

National Railroad Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 25.—The executive committee to arrange the preliminaries for the National Railroad Convention, to be held here next month, held another meeting, and adopted a resolution asking the President of the Merchants's Exchange to appoint a committee to co-operate with the executive committee. Also, asking the Merchant's Exchange to invite other commercial organizations throughout the country to send to the Convention delegates who favor the object in view. A resolution was also adopted, asking the Governors of the various States to send to the Convention a number of delegates equal to the Congressional delegation of the respective States. The municipal authorities of many cities will also be invited to send delegates. An address will be issued giving the object of the Convention, and the benefits which must result